



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

East Asia

**FBIS-EAS-89-181
Wednesday
20 September 1989**

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-181

CONTENTS

20 September 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Thatcher Continues Visit, Outlines Trade Policy	1
Views Export Potential [KYODO]	1
Visits Supercomputer Factory [KYODO]	1
Urges Lifting Trade Barriers [London PRESS ASSOCIATION]	1
Trade Speech 'Toughest Warning Yet' [London PRESS ASSOCIATION]	2
Assails Trade Restrictions [KYODO]	3
Supports Japan on Territorial Issue [KYODO]	4
High-Tech Soviet Communication Ship Spotted [KYODO]	4
Trade Delegation To Visit Soviet Far East [KYODO]	4
NHK Interviews Ito on China Trip [Tokyo TV]	5
U.S., Japan Fail To Agree on Steel Trade [KYODO]	6
'Largest Ever' Joint U.S. Naval Drills Planned [KYODO]	7
Exchange Plan To Provide Information to U.S. [KYODO]	7
Kaifu Calls for Consumption Tax Review [KYODO]	8
LDP Sets Presidential Election for 29 Oct [KYODO]	8
Foreign Ministry Announces Reduced Driftnet Fleet [KYODO]	9

Mongolia

Delegation to UN General Assembly Approved [Ulaanbaatar International]	9
Trade Exhibition Anticipates Expanded China Ties [Ulaanbaatar International]	9
Foreign Ministry Statement on GDR Anniversary [MONTSAIME]	9
New Foreign Trade Firm Signs Accord With Japan [Ulaanbaatar International]	10

North Korea

Red Cross Talks Proposed for 27 Sep [Pyongyang Radio]	10
DPRK Red Cross Delegates Named [Pyongyang Radio]	10
MINJU CHOSON on Reunification, UN Membership [KCNA]	10
MAC Secretary Message Sent to U.S. Counterpart [Pyongyang Radio]	11
South Stages Military Maneuvers 18 Sep [KCNA]	11
Military Exercises Condemned [KCNA]	12
U.S. Stages Aerial Exercise Against DPRK [KCNA]	12
Kim Il-song Receives CSSR Military Delegation [KCNA]	13
Kim Il-song Receives GDR Educational Delegation [KCNA]	13
Kim Il-song Sends Letter to Koreans in Japan [KCNA]	13
Afro-Asian Insurers' Meeting Ends [KCNA]	13
Letter to Kim Il-song From Afro-Asian Insurers [KCNA]	14
Kim Chong-il Works Studied Abroad [KCNA]	14
Kim Chong-il Receives GDR Gift [KCNA]	15
Kim Chong-il Receives CSSR Gift [KCNA]	15
Democratic Front Letter Sent to Kim Chong-il [Radio VONS]	15
'Anti-Government Struggles' in South Cited [KCNA]	17
South Paper Cited on Seizure of Pro-North Books [KCNA]	17
South's Students Plan Anti-Gregg Strategy [KCNA]	17
CSSR Military Delegation Lays Wreaths [Pyongyang Radio]	18
Dailies Hail Conference of Koreans in Japan [KCNA]	18

South Korea

North Said To Develop Biological Weapons	[THE KOREA TIMES 20 Sep]	19
Chemical Weapons Facilities in North	[CHUNGANG ILBO 18 Sep]	19
North Accepts Proposal for Red Cross Talks	[YONHAP]	19
DPRK Students Not To Finish in Hungary	[SEOUL SINMUN 20 Sep]	19
Role of U.S. Ambassador Gregg Assessed	[HANGUK ILBO 10 Sep]	20
Gregg Image, Future Role as Ambassador Discussed	[TONG-A ILBO 18 Sep]	21
Quayle's Trip To 'Reaffirm Old U.S. Positions'	[THE KOREA HERALD 20 Sep]	22
Quayle, Premier Discuss U.S. Troop Withdrawal	[THE KOREA TIMES 20 Sep]	22
US-ROK Partnership in 'Transition'	[THE KOREA HERALD 20 Sep]	23
U.S., ROK Differ Over Military Relocation	[THE KOREA HERALD 20 Sep]	24
Seoul To Maintain Beef Import Quota	[THE KOREA HERALD 20 Sep]	24
Austria's Alois Mock Supports ROK UN Entry	[YONHAP]	24
North-South Student Exchanges To Be Promoted	[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Sep]	25
Denial of Pak Chol-on's North Trip 'Toned Down'	[THE KOREA TIMES 20 Sep]	25
Life Terms Demanded for Rev Mun, Yu	[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Sep]	25
Soviet Official Views Korean Issues	[THE KOREA TIMES 16 Sep]	26
Soviet Diplomats' Visits to ROK Analyzed	[HANGUK ILBO 12 Sep]	26
USSR Urged To Persuade North on 'New Thinking'	[CHOSON ILBO 13 Sep]	27
Fears of Investment in USSR 'Unfounded'	[TONG-A ILBO 12 Sep]	28
Paper Cites Polish Diplomat on Possible Ties	[TONG-A ILBO 12 Sep]	29
Loan Agreement Signed With Indonesia	[YONHAP]	29
Gas Drilling To Begin in October	[YONHAP]	29
'Reckless' Issuing of Judiciary Writs Claimed	[THE KOREA TIMES 20 Sep]	30
Energy Minister Calls for Nuclear Agency	[THE KOREA HERALD 20 Sep]	30
Rise in Student, Worker Arrests Reported	[YONHAP]	31
Buddhists Seek To Invite Monks From North	[YONHAP]	31

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Revocation of Party Registrations Announced	32
National Politics Front [Rangoon Radio]	32
Evergreen Young Men Association [Rangoon Radio]	32
Education Ministry To Reopen Vocational Schools [Rangoon Radio]	32
Students React to Khin Nyunt Remarks [Bangkok THE NATION 19 Sep]	32

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Sultan Azlan Shah Installed As Ninth King [BERNAMA]	34
More Vietnamese Boat People Arrive 17 Sep [Kuala Lumpur Radio]	34

Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew Interviewed by Thai Daily [Bangkok THE NATION 18 Sep]	34
'Second Part' of Interview [Bangkok THE NATION 19 Sep]	36
'Final Part' of Interview [Bangkok THE NATION 20 Sep]	37
Lee Kuan Yew's Thai Defense College Address [Singapore Radio]	38
Ships Barred From Transporting Oil to Pretoria [Singapore Radio]	39

Cambodia

Military Said Recruiting by Compulsory Draft [Bangkok THE NATION 20 Sep]	39
Departing SRV Volunteers Receive Recognition	40
Heng Samrin Awards Decorations [Phnom Penh Radio]	40
Chea Sim Addresses SRV Troops [Phnom Penh Radio]	40
Bou Thang Honors SRV Units [Phnom Penh Radio]	41

SRV Units Visit Orphanage in Phnom Penh [Phnom Penh Radio]	41
Respect, Gratitude Expressed to SRV Volunteers [SPK]	42
Militant Solidarity With SRV Praised [SPK]	43
Hun Sen Visits Banteay Meanchey Province [Phnom Penh Radio]	44
Further on Hun Sen Trip [Phnom Penh Radio]	44
Port Director Comments on Security, Activities [AFP]	45
Phnom Penh Commander Said To Flee From Pailin [Radio VONADK]	45
Son Sann Explains Views, Aim of UN Trip [Radio VOK]	46
Hundreds Reportedly Desert SRV Troops [Radio VONADK]	46
Nguyen Co Thach Geneva Statement Questioned [Radio VODK]	46
SRV Troops Said Brought to Kampot Province [Radio VONADK]	47

Indonesia

Austrian Vice Chancellor Riegler Arrives 17 Sep [THE JAKARTA POST 18 Sep]	47
Riegler Views Economic Cooperation [Vienna DIE PRESSE 19 Sep]	48
Alatas, PNG's Somare Discuss Joint Venture [ANTARA]	48
Murdani Opposes Political Activities on Campus [THE JAKARTA POST 18 Sep]	48

Laos

Hun Sen Arrives en Route to Phnom Penh [Vientiane Radio]	49
End of Assistance to Cambodian Faction Urged [Vientiane Radio]	49
Thailand Urged To End Support [Vientiane Radio]	50
Military Delegation Returns From SRV [Vientiane Radio]	51
Phoumi Vongvichit Meets First Palestinian Envoy [KPL]	51
Leaders Pay Last Respects to Khamsouk Keola [Vientiane Radio]	51
Comrade Eulogizes Khamsouk Keola [Vientiane Radio]	51
Foreign Economic Relations Minister Interviewed [Vientiane Radio]	52

Philippines

Quayle Said Carrying Letter From Bush to Aquino [Quezon City Radio]	53
Aquino Not To Seek U.S. Apology for Guns Case [Quezon City Radio]	53
Aquino's U.S., Canada Visits Previewed [BUSINESS WORLD 18 Sep]	54
Further on Aquino Visits [BUSINESS WORLD 19 Sep]	54
Aquino To Discuss Trade [BUSINESS WORLD 20 Sep]	55
Taiwanese Investors Seek Government Guarantee [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 17 Sep]	56
MNLF Mindanao Landings Jeopardize Plebiscite [MANILA BULLETIN 20 Sep]	56
Ramos Orders Landings Probe [Quezon City Radio]	57
Laurel Urges Talks With Muslim Rebels [Manila Radio]	57

Thailand

Annual Military Reshuffle Appointments Published [MATICHON 15 Sep]	57
--	----

Vietnam

Defense Ministry Spokesman Holds News Briefing [Hanoi Radio]	67
Reports Casualties in Cambodia [Bangkok THE NATION 20 Sep]	68
Defends Military Intervention [AFP]	68
Estimates Guerrilla Strength [KYODO]	69
Paper Demands End to Arms Supplies to Pol Pot [UNA]	69
Quang Nam-Da Nang Prepares To Welcome Troops [Hanoi Radio]	70
Cadre Conference Held in Hanoi 15-19 Sep [Hanoi Radio]	70
Chairman Names 1990 'Visit Vietnam Year' [Hanoi Radio]	71

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Kerin Oppose U.S. Grain Subsidies [Melbourne International]	72
Burma Rights Abuse Charges Raise Concern [Melbourne International]	72

Japan

Thatcher Continues Visit, Outlines Trade Policy

Views Export Potential

OW1909120889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said here Tuesday [19 September] there is enormous potential for selling more British goods and services in Japan, and called for closer relations between the two island nations.

Thatcher, speaking at a welcome reception hosted by local British business organizations, commended the exporters for gains made in selling to Japan over the past 10 years.

"I have been very pleased indeed to go around and see that we are exporting some information technology to Japan, and it is doing very well," said Thatcher.

Earlier in the day Thatcher toured a dealing room at Mitsui Bank which uses British Telcom communications equipment and REUTERS information services.

In the dealing room she learned from a manager that there had been minor difficulties with the equipment, but that "aftercare" service workers had successfully corrected the problems.

"I feel there is enormous potential for more British goods and services in Japan, which I believe the Japanese people and we would both greatly welcome," she said.

"You have quite a long way to go yet," she quipped to the audience of business representatives.

Thatcher, who arrived earlier in the day to attend a meeting of the International Democrat Union (IDU) starting Thursday, said she hoped to improve cultural relations during her first official visit since 1982, as well as to seek more open markets.

There are great similarities between Japan and Britain which are both democratic island nations that play important roles in their respective regions, Thatcher said.

Earlier in the day Thatcher visited the University of Tokyo to meet researchers involved in environmental studies.

The IDU, a group of center-right political parties from 27 countries, will meet for three days.

Visits Supercomputer Factory

OW2009064589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Numazu, Shizuoka Pref., Sept. 20 KYODO—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Wednesday visited a supercomputer facility producing

equipment in concert with a major British firm, on the second day of her four-day visit to Japan.

Thatcher, who will attend a meeting of conservative political party leaders of the International Democrat Union starting Thursday, has accused Japan of setting up barriers against imports.

The Fujitsu LTD. factory is the main production site of a supercomputer produced jointly using shared technology with Britain's International Computers LTD. (ICL), the country's largest computer manufacturer.

The prime minister attended a reception Tuesday evening [19 September] hosted by the British Chamber of Commerce and others, and will continue the business accent with a luncheon with Japanese leaders of industry on Wednesday following the factory tour.

Urges Lifting Trade Barriers

LD1909121289 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1101 GMT 19 Sep 89

["Thatcher Hammers Home Protest on Japanese Trade Barriers" by Chris Moncrieff, PRESS ASSOCIATION chief political correspondent, in Tokyo]

[Text] The prime minister today left the Japanese Government and business community in no doubt that Britain expects them to dismantle their restrictive trade practices and open up their markets.

She was speaking at a reception in Tokyo within hours of arriving in Japan of a four-day visit in which she is determined the issue should be dominant.

Britain, once in decline, had prospered through its open markets and she sought more, she said.

"If we are to increase trade in the world and bring greater prosperity to all people, we need to keep the markets open. The message is for everyone—fair trading means trading on the same open basis."

Tomorrow, Mrs Thatcher will spell out the message in even blunter language in a major speech to the Japanese economic community. The prime minister earlier flew into the teeming rain of Tokyo after a gruelling 13-hour flight from London. There was a 90-minute stop in Moscow while the Royal Air Force VC10 aircraft was refuelled. She took the opportunity to hold discussions with top Soviet officials about her meeting next Saturday with Mr Gorbachev in the Kremlin.

During her brief speech today, Mrs Thatcher generated more speculation about how long she would like to remain in office. She joked: "In terms of service of British prime ministers my years of tenure as prime minister are really quite junior. The longest-serving prime minister (Lord Liverpool) served 22 years. So you see that I live in hopes..."

The overriding message of the prime minister's impromptu speech, to a reception organised by British

organisations in Japan and attended by about 950 people, was the need for Japan to open up its markets. Mrs Thatcher said: "We have made great strides in the last 10 years, not by doing really anything new but by trying the age-old recipes of enlarging the capacities for enterprise and liberty under the rule of law."

"It is that which gives the dynamic, the energy, the vitality and the success to a nation, success that comes not only to those who lead in business and industry, but success that cascades right over to all the people of a country."

The recipe had worked and Britain, once in decline, was now in the ascendancy. Mrs Thatcher said she was seeking even more open markets. "We in Britain have an ancient tradition of open markets. Because of the openness of our market it gives us one of the biggest and most influential financial markets in the world."

"There is more trade through London than any other capital in Europe. You are chasing us very hard now, but we are still running."

Earlier, she visited Tokyo University where she discussed the environment, particularly the damage to the ozone layer, with a group of professors.

On a visit to the Mitsui Bank she was told that British Telecom had 120 million pounds sterling worth of exports in Japan and REUTER 100 million pounds sterling.

Mrs Thatcher described this as "a very impressive effort." The Japanese press accorded Mrs Thatcher a warm welcome. The influential and authoritative JAPAN TIMES carried a front-page story and devoted two full pages to her visit. The welcome was no less warm in the Japanese language mass circulation newspapers.

Her arrival coincided with the prospect of a typhoon hitting the country, although not necessarily reaching Tokyo. The typhoon has no name but is this season's 22nd of "small size and medium strength."

Mrs Thatcher, later addressing a dinner at the British Embassy for leading Japanese political and industrial figures, said this—her fourth visit to Japan—demonstrated the very great importance Britain attached to relations with the country.

She praised Japanese industries which had invested in Britain, saying: "There is something about Japanese management and British workmanship which is magic and works very well. We hope there will be many more Japanese investments in Britain."

She continued: "We are very much aware that we cannot solve our problems in isolation. More than ever we need to work together on problems of the developing countries and other problems such as drugs."

In her talks with the Japanese premier, Mr Kaifu, she would be raising "some problems" in trade relations.

"You would expect me to do that here, but great progress has been made, especially over the whisky tax, and we are very grateful for what has been done."

"I want my visit to Japan to demonstrate beyond all doubt Britain's determination to have the best possible relations with Japan at every level—trade, political and cultural."

The prime minister said she hoped and believed the desire to make the 1990s a decade of unprecedented partnership and friendship between Britain and Japan would be reciprocated.

Trade Speech 'Toughest Warning Yet'

LD2009054889 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 0452 GMT 20 Sep 89

[By Chris Moncrieff, PRESS ASSOCIATION chief political correspondent, in Tokyo]

[Text] The prime minister today issued her toughest warning yet to Japan to lift her trade barriers and end the worldwide resentment over protectionism.

And in an astonishingly forthright speech to Tokyo businessmen, she rejected the Japanese attempt to excuse these practices as "cultural differences."

She told them bluntly: "A barrier is a barrier whether you call it a cultural difference, a tradition or anything else."

And she warned too: "We face a real risk that the world trading system will degenerate into a patchwork of unilateral restraints, bilateral threats and inward-looking regional trading arrangements."

"The risk is that it will prove the spark which will ignite an explosion of tit-for-tat bilateral deals, with their barriers and cosy preferences. If that happens we shall all be the losers." Mrs Thatcher, who plainly expected the Japanese to react with radical reforms, said that relations between Britain and Japan would continue to be affected until the problems had been dealt with.

The prime minister, who was speaking at a lunch during her four-day visit to Japan, said that United States generosity had helped Japan to rebuild almost from scratch after the war.

"Japan's economic miracle was made possible because the rest of us were ready to keep our markets open to you. But we cannot take the free trade system and open markets for granted."

Mrs Thatcher said there was a requirement to reduce and where possible eliminate remaining barriers to trade in goods and services.

"Here the outlook is far from unclouded. We all know what needs to be done. We need to keep our markets open if we are to continue to enjoy the great surging prosperity of the last seven or eight years."

No country could any longer in a serious sense go it alone.

"We must not pursue policies based on narrow national or sectorial interests."

The prime minister said she had decided to tell Japan with frankness how Britain saw Japan's record on market access.

"While Japan has reduced its trade barriers against manufactured goods, your service industries and agriculture are still protected by a large number of restrictions and subsidies.

"These make it hard, even impossible, for some imports to enter Japanese markets.

"Not surprisingly this causes resentment that can threaten the open world trading system by encouraging those who call for protectionism and by adding to the pressures on those of us who believe in free trade."

Mrs Thatcher said that more open and unrestricted competition in Japan would enable their consumers to enjoy high quality services at lower prices. "It would help you benefit more fully from your own hard work."

There was an obvious contradiction between selling manufactured goods overseas on the basis of the most efficient production, while refusing to buy agricultural goods from the most efficient producers.

"We have a saying in Britain—what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. It may not translate literally into Japanese, but I am sure the meaning is clear."

Mrs Thatcher said she did not accept the helpless dismissal that these were matters of cultural differences.

"We are not seeking to change the essence of Japan and its culture. We are looking for a change in attitudes and in ways of trading.

Mrs Thatcher said that Britain had fought restrictions. "We must be able to demonstrate that our way, the way of free trade and open markets, produces the best results for all, not just for some."

The prime minister's frankness over Japanese trade practices came as the prospect emerged of her assuming a key role in forthcoming critical talks with mr Gorbachev and President Bush.

She will be a link between the superpowers in the vital East-West arms control negotiations, and moves in the Soviet Bloc towards more freedom and the market economy.

Her role emerged during preliminary talks with high-ranking Soviet officials during a 90-minute re-fueling stopover in Moscow by the Royal air Force DC10 flying her to Tokyo.

The prime minister meets mr Gorbachev in the St Catherine's hall in the Kremlin next Saturday and is likely to see President Bush in Washington in November.

Mr Evgeniy Primakov, the speaker of the Supreme Soviet, had at their meeting in Moscow's military airport, invited her to address them on what she called the "enormity" of the changes required to switch from a government of communism in the direction of a market economy.

And Mr Primakov also told her that Mr Gorbachev had made clear that he expected the Kremlin talks with her to go far beyond the framework of mere bilateral relations and that he wanted the issue of arms control to be a dominant feature of them.

Assails Trade Restrictions

OW2009081889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT
20 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Wednesday [20 September] that Japan is encouraging trade protectionism elsewhere by maintaining a "large number" of business restrictions, and she urged Tokyo to join other advanced nations in focusing on the interests of consumers.

"Your service industries and agriculture are still protected by a large number of restrictions and subsidies," which make some imports "impossible," Thatcher said in a luncheon speech before Japanese business leaders.

"It sometimes seems to the rest of us that the benefits of the open trading system have been too much one way," Thatcher said at the meeting hosted by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and other prominent business associations.

Thatcher was expected to discuss Japan's further market opening in a meeting with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu slated for later in the day. She arrived here Tuesday to attend the September 21-23 conference of the International Democrat Union, a group of conservative political parties from 26 nations.

In her speech before more than 300 executives, Thatcher warned that resentment against Japan is creating pressure on other governments to put protectionist policies in place.

She urged Japan to discourage retailing practices by which shops carry only products of a specific manufacturer. Planned revisions of a law that restricts operations of large retail stores to protect small shopkeepers are welcomed, Thatcher said, "but we hope it could go much further, in the interests of consumers."

The proposed changes call for streamlining procedures for opening new outlets for major retailers, a process that can take up to 10 years at present, according to industry sources.

Japan's subsidies to farmers are the highest in the world. Thatcher said, adding that it is a contradiction for Japan to compete in manufactured goods on the basis of efficient production, but refuse to buy agricultural goods from the most efficient producers.

She called for more flexibility in allowing airlines to decide routes and airfares, and reiterated a long-standing request for the Tokyo Stock Exchange to make available more seats to British firms.

Thatcher said Japan's tendency to attribute such issues to cultural differences is unacceptable.

"A barrier is a barrier, whether you call it a cultural difference, a tradition, or anything else," she said.

Turning to areas of international cooperation, Thatcher asked Japan to use its scientific expertise to contribute to environmental research.

She urged Japan to help build confidence in the future of Hong Kong after its return to China in 1997 by continuing to strengthen economic ties with the British colony.

Hong Kong needs a clear demonstration that the world will continue to have confidence in it following China's crack-down on pro-democracy activists in June, she said.

Supports Japan on Territorial Issue

OW 2009095089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Wednesday [20 September] expressed support for Japan's position in its territorial dispute with the Soviet Union and slammed the acquisition of territory through war.

Thatcher, in a meeting with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama at the British ambassador's residence, said that her comments also hold true for the Soviet Baltic states—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia—which are pressing for independence from Moscow.

The British premier inquired as to the progress in Japan's negotiations with the Soviet Union on the return of four islands—Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and the Habomai group—which were seized at the end of World War II.

Nakayama said that while talks with the Soviets have been under way for some time, Moscow has not changed its fundamental position on retaining the "illegally occupied" islands.

He said that when he meets Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York later this month, he will stress that a resolution of the territorial dispute is essential for the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

Nakayama expressed Japan's thanks for Britain's support of its position on the so-called northern territories.

Thatcher noted that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is currently embroiled in domestic ethnic turmoil, centering on the Baltic states. She said that as the Baltic states were illegally incorporated into the Soviet Union, they are exercising their legitimate rights in demanding independence.

Thatcher said that Britain holds that it is improper to acquire territory from other countries through war.

High-Tech Soviet Communication Ship Spotted

OW 2009092389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO—A sophisticated Soviet nuclear-powered communication ship was spotted Wednesday [20 September] moving north in the East China Sea about 380 kilometers west of Okinawa, Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force officials said.

A maritime force airplane made the sighting. According to Jane's FIGHTING SHIPS, the vessel is an SSV 33, the largest Soviet ship measuring some 270 meters long and weighing 32,000 displacement tons. It was launched in Leningrad in 1983, and has been making a test voyage.

The vessel serves as a flagship as well as a missile-control ship.

The officials said the vessel is likely to be heading for Vladivostok, a Soviet naval port in the Far East.

It is the seventh vessel of its kind deployed in that region by the Soviet Navy.

Western military sources say the SSV 33 is designed to make a military use of outer space for communications, including controlling ballistic missiles.

Trade Delegation To Visit Soviet Far East

OW 1909182289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 19 KYODO—A group of businesses in western Japan interested in trade with the Soviet Union will send a fact-finding mission to the Soviet Far East and Siberia late this month to promote their commodity exports to Japan, it was announced Tuesday.

The Kansai District Japan-USSR Trade Federation said a nine-member mission representing makers of stones, cosmetics, medicines and textile goods, and specialized traders will visit such areas as Khavaroysk and Irkutsk between September 25 and October 2.

The announcement said the mission will explore the possibility of commercializing products in the areas for Japanese markets, including construction material stones such as marble and Chinese medicine raw materials, as well as engage in technical guidance.

The mission was decided upon at the third Japan-Soviet conference on the economy and trade held in Osaka last March under the joint auspices of the association and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

It also aims at promoting imports from the Soviet Far East and strengthening local industries in western Japan.

NHK Interviews Ito on China Trip

OW 2009064489 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Interview with Masayoshi Ito, leader of the Japanese parliamentary delegation that just concluded a visit to China, by NHK newscasters Jiro Hirano and Yoshiro Shimizu at the Narita Airport in Chiba Prefecture through a live relay from the NHK studio in Tokyo and carried on the "NHK News Today" program]

[Text] [Hirano] China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping met foreign politicians for the first time after the Tiananmen incident when he held talks with Masayoshi Ito, chairman of the Parliamentary League for Japan-China Friendship, and his associates. He stressed that China would persist in the open door economic policy and work for the development of friendly ties between Japan and China. On the other hand, he also continued to maintain a tough position toward opposition forces, terming the Tiananmen incident a rebellion. Deng Xiaoping and Ito's group talked for around 1 hour at the Great Hall of the People. Deng Xiaoping looked fine and walked steadily. After shaking hands with each member of Ito's group, he said that the world's mass media has reported that I died or that I am seriously ill. The truth is that I have been fine all along.

During the meeting, Ito said that after the Tiananmen incident, it seemed that Japan and China became estranged. The purpose of the present visit is to see how to restore bilateral relations. To this, Deng Xiaoping said that to carry on economic development, the Chinese economic policy of reform and opening to foreign countries will remain unchanged. He stressed that friendly ties between Japan and China are very important and whatever happens, such relations must be developed. However, Deng Xiaoping also claimed that the Tiananmen incident was a rebellion aimed at subverting the government. He said that international criticisms against China are based on fabrications and are thus, unacceptable. He criticized the ban on senior government officials' contacts with China and other measures adopted by Western countries at the recent Arche Summit and, at the same time, stated his intention to continue to take a tough attitude toward opposition forces in the country.

Ito and the other members of the Parliamentary League for Japan-China Friendship delegation have just returned to Japan after concluding their talks with Deng Xiaoping. We have asked Mr Ito to stand by at the lobby of Narita Airport. Newscaster Shimizu and I will ask him

about his talks with the Chinese leaders and other matters. Mr Ito, welcome home. You must be quite tired.

[Ito] Thank you. We have just arrived.

[Hirano] From the videotapes, it seems that Deng Xiaoping looked fine and healthy.

[Ito] Well, there had been various reports at that time. When we met him, he was very healthy. There was no sign whatsoever [of his poor health].

[Hirano] While you were in Beijing, reports in certain sectors in the United States and Europe said that Deng Xiaoping pinpointed General Secretary Jiang Zemin by name to be his successor. Was there any verification of this?

[Ito] Not a thing. We met Mr Li Peng, Mr Jiang Zemin, and then met Mr Deng Xiaoping today. None of them mentioned anything about this. Generally speaking, we heard nothing of that sort. Isn't that ambiguous?

[Shimizu] Mr Ito, I am Shimizu. I would like to reconfirm the Chinese Government's view on the Tiananmen incident and martial law. First, on martial law: Is there no plan to lift it at this time?

[Ito] I was told to see for myself. When we passed through the city, the only soldiers we found were at the street intersections, two of them in a team, and a few at Tiananmen Square. Soldiers were not that visible. Therefore, I thought, would policemen not suffice? Would it not be good to do away with the soldiers and replace them with policemen? When you say martial law, the world imagines something like the 26 February incident in Japan. The martial law there was a bit different from what we commonly call martial law. I asked them: Why don't you terminate it? One reason they gave was that the police force is very small and another was that stolen arms have not been recovered. For these reasons, they said martial law has to be continued. Moreover, they said that it is meant to intimidate the opposition forces, so martial law cannot be lifted. All the people we met gave the same response.

[Shimizu] Is that so? On the Tiananmen incident, Mr Deng Xiaoping said today that it was a rebellion aimed at subverting the government and that international criticism against China is based on fabrications and is thus unacceptable. His remarks were quite tough.

[Ito] Mr Li Peng, Mr Jiang Zemin, and everybody else said the same thing. To hear those people say that was a mistake....[changes thought] Everybody said that it was a fabrication and gave the same explanation. As to Mr Deng Xiaoping, he criticized the summit. In a general discussion on the summit, he became very excited.

[Shimizu] Reports received here say that there were remarks admitting that the Tiananmen incident undermined China's reputation and that there were points that needed self-examination. However, the nuance you perceived was the contrary—that what they did was ultimately correct. Am I right?

[Ito] No. In this regard, I also told them there was some damage, and they also admitted that it was detrimental to China internationally. However, the remarks about points for self-examination emerged only during the meeting with Mr Li Peng. He said that many things had happened before the incident and the authorities had been patient for many weeks before things led to the armed suppression. As for the ways things were handled, he said that there were certainly points for self-examination. He said that lessons have to be learned for the future. Mr Li Peng made such remarks. Mr Deng Xiaoping said nothing to that effect.

[Shimizu] As for continuing the open-door economy, is the Chinese Government's determination certain?

[Ito] Today Mr Li Peng, Mr Jiang Zemin, and Mr Deng Xiaoping all made such a statement. China cannot function in isolation. China has to take an international stand, implement the policies of reform and opening to foreign countries, introduce science, technology and capital, and do a variety of things to increase income. China must designate economic development as its goal and persist in reform and the open-door policy. The conversation was in such a tone. I said to Mr Jiang Zemin: In that case, why not declare to the world that special economic zones will be maintained as before and that reform and an open-door policy will be continued long into the future as a major policy line? Jiang Zemin replied that he would make such a declaration on National Day. I told him: Don't tell this only to Japan, but also to the world. Together with promoting friendly international ties through reform, an open-door policy, and Japan-China economic cooperation—since the world should also think about this—it would be good to make an unequivocal declaration to the world. Mr Jiang Zemin said he would do that before National Day.

[Hirano] In this connection, the Chinese side gave your delegation an extremely warm welcome. I think this is an indication of China's strong desire to use the opportunity of its bilateral relations with Japan to also restore relations with Europe and the United States. On the other hand, U.S. President Bush has also stated that he is not considering additional sanctions against China. What do you think of the possible Chinese approach to the United States?

[Ito] During discussions on the summit, the existence of foreign criticism—particularly from the United States—was mentioned. They said repeatedly that it seems that the United States has misunderstood [the Chinese situation]. In particular, I asked Mr Wu Xueqian, the former foreign minister and presently a deputy premier: What will you do about relations with the United States? He said that since even EC-Chinese relations leave something to be desired, we would work very hard to dispel the U.S. misunderstanding.

During the talks with Mr Jiang Zemin, we discussed the World Bank. The World Bank has suspended new loans to China. Japan is a member of the World Bank; of

course, the United States holds the largest share. Mr Jiang Zemin told me that if Japan extends economic aid, the World Bank might resume processing Chinese loans and renew cooperation; thus he hoped that Japan would try to do so.

[Shimizu] In connection with the question of the World Bank, Japan has advised self-restraint in trips to Beijing, and, as a sanction, has suspended aid. After your contacts with China, do you think the conditions for lifting such sanctions are in the process of creation? Or do you think conditions are still very insufficient?

[Ito] You mentioned two things. One is self-restraint in trips to Beijing. Regarding the other one, the Second Yen Loan pledged previously is presently being implemented. The problem is the Third Yen Loan. Prime Minister Takeshita visited China last year and pledged 810 billion yen for the Third Yen Loan. The question of loans is divided in two. As for the travel ban, the Chinese image of martial law is very different from that of Japan's and the world's. Looking at peace and order and other aspects of the situation, I think we might as well lift the self-restraint sanction on Beijing travel. Only Japan is imposing such a restriction at present. Other countries do not impose self-restraint on travel but only issue certain warnings to travelers. They approve of such travels in principle. Japan imposes total self-restraint. I am returning with the impression that it would be alright to lift that restriction. On the issue of economic aid, I think we must consider it by watching both the moves taken by the World Bank and the developments inside China. I think relations between the United States and Europe on the one hand, and China, on the other, are different in nature from Japan-China relations. I believe that it is important for Japan to be at least a little bit ahead in cooperating with China.

[Hirano] Is that so? I believe you would advise Prime Minister Kaifu accordingly in that respect. Thank you very much for ignoring your fatigue.

[Ito] Tomorrow, the foreign minister and I will visit Prime Minister Kaifu and I will report what I have just stated.

[Hirano] Thank you.

[Shimizu] Thank you.

U.S., Japan Fail To Agree on Steel Trade

OW1909181389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT
19 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Japan and the United States failed to reach an agreement Tuesday [19 September] over the quota for Japan's steel exports and remained wide apart on specific issues concerning a recent U.S. Proposal on the liberalization of steel trade.

The two sides presented specific figures for the quota but were unable to agree on the mutually acceptable number, a government official said.

Although the official refused to disclose the numbers, he hinted the figure Japan had presented was "reasonably" lower than the current 5.8 percent quota allocated by the U.S.

The two countries will meet late next week in Washington to further discuss the issues in last-minute efforts to iron out their differences. The current bilateral steel accord expire at the end of this month.

Regarding the U.S. proposal on the free trading system for steel, the two sides differed on the issues of subsidies, countermeasures to cope with violations and dispute-settling procedures, the official said.

The U.S. proposal made in early August calls for the removal of trade barriers in 29 nations, including Japan, with which the U.S. holds the so-called voluntary restraint arrangements (VRAS), setting a ceiling of the export volume in steel.

The 29 countries are currently being allocated a total of 18.5 percent of the U.S. steel market.

"It is not a matter of reaching a trade agreement because there are other countries such as the European Community nations and South Korea that are also involved," said Seiji Murata, an official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

Murata said he doubted the U.S. had made much progress on the talks with the 12 EC member nations on the issue.

U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills reportedly met with EC representatives last week in an attempt to gain a consensus on the issue.

Stressing the positive aspects of the Tokyo meeting, Murata said, "Despite our differences on certain issues under the U.S. scheme, we agreed in general terms to build a multilateral international consensus on the issue."

They will continue discussions on the issue at the current Uruguay round of trade talks, under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

In the coming talks in Washington, Japan and the U.S. will likely focus their attention on patching up their differences on the quota issue.

Japan's steel exports to the U.S. last year came to 4.28 million metric tons, falling far short of the 5.6 million-ton quota allocated by the U.S.

'Largest Ever' Joint U.S. Naval Drills Planned

OW2009023689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—The Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) on Tuesday announced the participation of two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and two cruise missile-equipped battleships in joint U.S.-Japan naval maneuvers beginning at the end of the month.

Joint maneuvers by U.S. and Japanese naval forces have been held since 1984 but this year's September 29 to October 14 drills are the first to include multiple atom-powered carriers. The U.S. participation will be the largest ever for drills held off Japanese shores.

The United States is holding a number of joint drills with its allies in the Asian Pacific region as part of a series of military exercises termed "Pacex."

Defense experts say Japanese participation in such defense schemes as "Pacex" violates constitutional provisions forbidding exercise of a collective right of self-defense.

Defense Agency officials maintain the exercises are separate from "Pacex" and are conducted under the terms of bilateral security arrangements.

The aircraft carriers "Carl Vinson" and "Enterprise" will take part in the maneuvers along with the battleships "Missouri" and "New Jersey," both armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles. Altogether, about 60 U.S. Navy craft and 230 warplanes will take part.

Some 20,000 troops manning about 100 MSDF vessels and 120 MSDF warplanes will join them.

Also on Tuesday, Japan's Air Self-Defense Force announced joint exercises with the U.S. October 6-13.

Three sets of drills planned for the northern Honshu and Hokkaido area, the eastern Japan region near Tokyo, and the southern island of Kyushu will be held mobilizing U.S. aircraft from bases in the area, the two aircraft carriers and the Philippines.

Ground Self-Defense Force maneuvers with U.S. Army and Marine troops centered in Hokkaido were announced earlier.

Exchange Plan To Provide Information to U.S.

OW2009055589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Japan on Tuesday [19 September] announced an action program for international cultural exchange calling for a stepped-up supply of information on Japan to the United States, as well as improved Japanese language education overseas and dispatch of personnel to protect cultural property.

The program was approved at a meeting of cabinet ministers on Tuesday, in line with a proposal made by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

A panel of advisers to the ex-premier had compiled a recommendation earlier, and a council of government ministries and agencies worked out the action program based on the proposal.

The action program said Japan should contribute more to world peace and cultural development in accordance with its economic might and international status.

The government should secure budgetary appropriations to promote international cultural exchanges while modifying taxes to siphon private funds into a special fund toward that end, it said.

Coordination among government and private bodies pushing cultural exchange across national borders should also be stepped up, it said.

The action program proposed that the government proceed with its project of establishing Japanese language education centers overseas. It also urged cooperation in foreign institutions for research on Japanese culture.

The program calls for more information and materials on modern Japan to be supplied to the United States. The program also urges promotion of youth exchange projects in Asia in order to improve Asia's image of Japan. In addition, the program proposes construction of a cultural house in Paris.

Moreover, the action program proposed setting-up a "Japan trust fund" at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for preserving cultural assets.

Kaifu Calls for Consumption Tax Review

OW1909142189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1339 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Tuesday personally kicked off the government's review of the unpopular consumption tax which contributed to the setback suffered by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in the House of Councillors election last July.

Addressing a meeting of the Tax System Council, an advisory body, he stressed that the smooth implementation of the new value-added tax is the most important task for his cabinet, along with political reform.

He said the government will lend an ear to the public's wishes and resolutely reexamine practices which should be reformed. The council met in plenary session and also convened a follow-up subcommittee on the implementation of the 3 percent across-the-board tax imposed since last April in place of exercise taxes.

The two meetings were called to start hearing the views of the general public. The council plans to hear the views of various segments of society once a week and submit an interim report by the end of November to set a basic course for possible amendments, council sources said.

At Tuesday's council meeting, however, opinions varied widely, with some members criticizing the intended revision and others demanding an outright abolition of the consumption tax.

The subcommittee heard the opinions of consumer and welfare organizations. Consumer bodies called for abolition, or at least a sweeping amendment, while welfare

organizations expressed concern that a proposal for limiting revenues from the consumption tax to welfare purposes could confine the government's welfare budget framework.

Buichi Ogura, chairman of the council, told reporters afterward that he would object to the proposed expansion of tax-free commodity categories. Consumer bodies are demanding that daily necessities, public charges and food should be exempted from the tax. He also said the council members are generally inclined to oppose the idea of limiting tax revenues to welfare purposes.

In view of the diversity of views expressed at Tuesday's session, the council will likely have a tough time coordinating the views of its members, the sources said.

LDP Sets Presidential Election for 29 Oct

OW1909143789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] said Tuesday it will hold a presidential election on October 29, one day before Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's term of office as LDP president expires.

Takashi Hasegawa, an LDP Diet member and head of the LDP's panel on party rules, said the LDP Presidential Election Management Commission will meet on September 29 and decide the date officially.

The LDP presidency carries with it the post of prime minister under an LDP-controlled House of Representatives.

Only Kaifu is expected to run in the October election and he will be given a full two-year term of office starting October 31, LDP sources said.

Former LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe, who is widely regarded as the most powerful contender in a post-Kaifu race, has expressed support for Kaifu's staying in power beyond October 30, the sources said.

The ruling conservative party will hold a convention to confirm the new party president-elect on October 31.

Kaifu, who was elected LDP president in early August as a replacement for Sosuke Uno, is serving the remaining tenure of Uno's predecessor Noboru Takeshita, who stepped down in June in the wake of the Recruit influence peddling scandal.

Meanwhile, the LDP agreed to change rules and to hold the presidential election by the party's 451 Diet members and an estimated 1.2 million rank and file members simultaneously. Voting will take place if there are two or more candidates.

Existing rules call for holding two rounds of balloting separately—a primary election by an estimated 1.2 million rank and file party members and a runoff election by LDP, parliamentarians, officials said.

One to three votes will be given to the LDP's 47 prefectural chapters according to the size of party membership and votes will be counted simultaneously, the officials said.

There will be a runoff election only if neither of the two top vote getters can garner a majority of votes cast, the officials said.

A presidential candidate is required to obtain 30 supporters from among LDP Diet members, down from the 50 under present rules. In the August presidential election which Kaifu won, each candidate was required to obtain 20 supporters.

Foreign Ministry Announces Reduced Driftnet Fleet

OW2009054989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1307 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO—Japan will limit the number of its driftnet fishing vessels operating in the South Pacific to 20 for the coming 1989 - 1990 fishing season starting in November, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe told foreign correspondents that level of reduction represents a third of the 60 vessels currently in operation. The figure had threefold over the previous fishing year. [sentence as received]

"In addition, from the coming fishing season, driftnet fishing vessels in operation will be obliged to submit catch reports and information regarding their incidental catches," Watanabe said.

The spokesman also said that for the period between October 1989 and March 1990, the Japanese Government will dispatch a research vessel to the Tasmanian Sea to study the effect of driftnet fishing on marine resources and sea life.

The number of Japanese driftnet vessels in the South Pacific, which primarily focus their hunt on albacore tuna, pales in comparison with the number in the north Pacific, where some 600 are in operation catching squid and salmon.

The so-called "walls of death," which stretch for up to 35 miles and sink 50 feet deep, incidently snare and kill thousands of birds and sea mammals, as well as millions of immature fish.

Environmentalists have equated the practice with "aquatic strip-mining" of the ocean's resources.

Many Pacific island nations have expressed alarm that their fragile economies could be devastated if ocean resources continue to be depleted on such a massive scale by Japan, Taiwan and other drift-netting nations.

Mongolia

Delegation to UN General Assembly Approved

OW1909114389 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Text] The Council of Ministers of Mongolia has approved the composition of Mongolian delegation to the regular 44th session of United Nations General Assembly.

It is headed by Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren and includes Mongolian UN Ambassador Dugersuren, Mongolian Ambassador to the United States Nyamdoo, Permanent Representative of Mongolia at the Geneva Branch of the United Nations Organization (C'Baer), and Foreign Ministry official [name indistinct].

Trade Exhibition Anticipates Expanded China Ties

OW1909150489 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] A press conference has been held at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Ties and Supply of Mongolia, in connection with the opening of the first exhibition of export goods of foreign trade companies of Inner Mongolia, China. Taking part in the exhibition are 13 foreign trade firms and industrial enterprises of Inner Mongolia.

Great significance is given to the current exhibition which will, hopefully, expand trade ties between Mongolia and China and consolidate trust, mutual understanding, and friendship among the two peoples. During the exhibition, the two sides will sign agreements on expanding border trade and increasing goods exchange.

Foreign Ministry Statement on GDR Anniversary

OW1909234789 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1819 GMT 16 Sep 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Sep (MONTSAME)—A representative of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Ministry of Foreign Affairs has released a statement in connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the GDR.

The MPR foreign ministry representative's statement, published today in the press, says in particular that during the past 4 decades communists and working people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], their political vanguard, have achieved great successes in socialist construction. Today they persistently labor to solve new problems posed by life in [words indistinct] and perfect society. The GDR consistently pursues a foreign policy course aimed at disarmament, averting the threat of war, and consolidating international security and cooperation, and proposes serious initiatives and proposals in this sphere. We highly assess the efforts of Socialist Germany directed towards implementing the ideas of creating a common European home, the statement notes.

The GDR's internal policy, aimed at steadily revealing the economic and spiritual potential of socialism [passage indistinct] policy and peace-loving course raises the international prestige of the first German worker-peasant state both in the world and in European communities.

The statement stresses that recent events have confirmed that certain forces in the FRG have not rejected their ambitious intention to represent all Germans. These political forces in the FRG and certain mass media organs try to refute and discredit the GDR's socialist gains and to create instability in that country. There is no doubt that the sudden mass exodus of GDR citizens from the country is closely linked to an organized and purpose-oriented propaganda campaign and actions of the aforementioned forces. This cannot be considered to be anything less than a violation of universally recognized international legal norms and interference in the internal affairs of the GDR. Such actions do not correspond with the aims of promoting the all-European process and improving relations between the West and the East, the statement notes.

New Foreign Trade Firm Signs Accord With Japan

OW1909114689 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Text] Monimpex is the name of a new foreign trade firm set up in Mongolia. It maintains contacts with the world industries in other countries and they export wool, yarn, carpets, woolen blankets, plaids, woolen textiles, and knit items. In exchange, it imports mainly different machinery, equipment, spare parts, chemicals, and raw materials for wool industry.

The first cooperation agreement was signed with a Japanese firm, Kamematsu-Gosho, on the construction of a toilet paper factory.

North Korea

Red Cross Talks Proposed for 27 Sep

SK2009033889 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0308 GMT 20 Sep 89

[20 September "telephone message" sent by Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the South Korean Red Cross]

[Text] To Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korean [Taehan] National Red Cross:

In a letter sent to your side last 26 August, we proposed holding contacts between the working delegations of the two sides on 6 September to discuss and settle immediate problems arising between the Red Cross organizations of the North and South.

It was an expression of our side's sincere efforts to resolve immediate humanitarian problems by arranging dialogue and contacts at all costs and of our act of having taken fully into consideration your side's opinion to have contact between the working delegations sometime during September.

Nevertheless, your side had not responded to it for 10 days after receiving our side's letter and then proposed to postpone the contact between the working delegations for 20 days only 1 day before the date we had set for the talks.

Finding it regrettable that your side has taken an insincere attitude toward the contact of the Red Cross working delegations, we plan to send three working delegates to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 1000 on 27 September.

[Signed] Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society

[Dated] 20 September 1989, Pyongyang

DPRK Red Cross Delegates Named

SK2009033989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0310 GMT 20 Sep 89

[List of the DPRK delegation to the North-South working-level Red Cross contacts]

[Text] Head (Pak Yong-su), member of the Standing Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society Central Committee;

Delegate (Kim Kwang-su), member of the Korean Red Cross Society Central Committee;

Delegate (Chong Tok-hui), responsible guidance official of the Korean Red Cross Society Central Committee.

MINJU CHOSON on Reunification, UN Membership

SK1909111589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—It is important for the realization of Korea's reunification to check and frustrate the splittists' scheme to "enter the United Nations", stresses MINJU CHOSON today.

Citing detailed facts, the author of the article notes that the U.S. imperialists have openly pursued the "simultaneous admission" of the North and South of Korea to the United Nations according to their "two Koreas" strategy and, in step with it, the South Korean puppets are behaving shamelessly to create an international atmosphere favourable for their "entry into the United Nations".

He says:

The United Nations is an international organization which admits independent, sovereign states of the world.

So, if our country is to enter it, it should do so after reunifying itself by establishing at least a confederal system.

South Korea is not qualified to enter the United Nations because the South Korean "regime" is a complete colonial puppet regime of the U.S. imperialists without the appearance of an independent sovereign state.

The splittists seek a sinister purpose in trying to make fait accompli the existence of South Korea itself through the United Nations arena and fix and perpetuate the division of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists seek to keep South Korea under their occupation and domination and, furthermore, invade the whole of Korea and other Asian socialist countries with South Korea as their anti-communist bulwark and the hotbed of a nuclear war.

Following the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy, the Japanese reactionaries are trying to restore their old position as the colonial ruler. The South Korean puppets intend to enjoy an easy-going life and gratify their wild ambition for a long-term office by fixing the present state of divided Korea.

If Korea is permanently divided, South Korea will not be freed from dual domination of the United States and Japan. As long as the imperialist aggression forces remain in South Korea, the Korean peninsula will inevitably fall a victim to the confrontation policy of outside forces and greatly threaten the peace and security of the world.

The splittists must promptly renounce their moves to "enter the United Nations" and choose to create an international climate favourable for peace in Korea and her reunification in keeping with the international trend of detente.

MAC Secretary Message Sent to U.S. Counterpart

*SK1909141889 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1300 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors have recently aggravated the situation, perpetrating one provocation after another against our side in the joint security area [JSA] in Panmunjom. In this connection, the secretary of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] sent the secretary of the U.S. side the following telephone message today:

At around 1027 [0127 GMT] on 19 September, one of three U.S. security guards on duty in front of the octagonal pavilion in the JSA, Panmunjom, triggered a provocation, motioning many times with a gesture of trampling underfoot our side's observing security personnel. These provocations by the U.S. side in the JSA, Panmunjom, have increased rapidly in recent days.

At around 1645 [0745 GMT] on 18 September, security guards of the U.S. side, who were returning after taking turns at a post northwest of the conference room of the

MAC, provoked our side's guards on normal duty at a post opposite to it, motioning with the gesture of kicking at them.

The U.S. side also committed provocations, motioning with sordid gesticulations toward our side's personnel at a post northwest of the conference room of the MAC at around 1808 [0908 GMT] on 16 September; at a post southeast of the conference room of the MAC, between around 0940 [0040 GMT] to around 0950 [0050 GMT] on 15 September; and at a post near MDL marker No. 0099 at around 1520 [0620 GMT] on 13 September.

On the dawn of 6 September, the U.S. side scattered numerous handbills slandering and abusing our side in the area of the MAC headquarters and the JSA.

The U.S. side is introducing more armed personnel than the designated number into the JSA.

On 12 September when the 451st MAC meeting was in session, the U.S. side introduced more than 45 armed personnel and even after that, has introduced 5-7 armed personnel to excess every day.

As a result of this, the number of the provocations and violations in the JSA that the U.S. side has perpetrated against our side in the JSA from 1 August to 19 September has reached as many as 68 cases. These provocations and violations of the U.S. side can aggravate tension in the JSA and ignite a clash between the two sides.

For this reason, whenever security guards of the U.S. side have perpetrated provocations, our side has sent it telephone messages and has repeatedly demanded that it take measures to rectify them. Instead of taking measures to prevent the recurrence of cases, however, the U.S. side has blindly denied its acts.

Because of this irresponsible act of the U.S. side, provocations and violations by U.S. security guards in the JSA have become more frequent. As a result, a dangerous situation has been created in which a shocking incident may break out at any time. Our side cannot but view this as very grave.

Filing a strong protest with the U.S. side against its extremely aggravating the situation in the JSA, Panmunjom, while continuing to perpetuate provocations and violations there, we strongly demand that it take responsible measures to prevent the recurrence of these criminal acts. Our side will closely watch the acts of the U.S. side from now on.

South Stages Military Maneuvers 18 Sep

*SK1909231089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1522 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—The South Korean military fascist clique staged a large-scale provocative military exercise dubbed "Vanguard Annihilation Operation-89" on September 18, according to a report. The traitor No Tae-u, a war maniac and fascist tyrant,

commanded it at its head in the central sector of the front in the presence of more than 3,000 fascist maniacs.

The military fascist clique kicked up dust, staging "joint attack operation," "aerial mobile attack" and "bombing drill" in the sky and on the ground with the mobilisation of nuclear-capable "F-16" and "F-4" fighter-bombers and neutron-capable 155 mm guns and other artillery pieces and many armoured vehicles and tanks which had been transferred to them by the U.S. imperialists.

This was part of the criminal nuclear war moves of the U.S. imperialists to mount a "nuclear preemptive attack" on the northern half of Korea.

In such a provocative large-scale war gamble, they sought to save the anti-communist ruling system from a crisis and perpetuate division by putting down the desire for reunification which is growing among South Korean people these days, intensifying the anti-communist confrontation and further increasing the tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Military Exercises Condemned

*SK2009053289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0516 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[*"Reckless Frenzy of Warmaniacs"—KCNA headline*]

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets on September 18 staged the "vanguard annihilation operation-89" in the central sector of the front to "show" the performance of various kinds of latest equipment and air and ground weapons of the puppet army. In this war gamble held under the personal command of the traitor No Tae-u a "report on security affairs" was made and some pieces of "home-made combat equipment" were "displayed".

NODONG SINMUN today denounces this war gamble held on the pretext of strengthening "security posture" as one intended to incite confrontation and war and intentionally render the situation strained, as an unpardonable provocation against our people who are making all efforts for peace and reunification of the country, as a downright challenge to the world's peace-loving people who want a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue.

This war gamble gave the lie to the traitor No's glib talk about "alliance" and "unification" he made some time ago when he brought forward the "Korean national community unification overture," and it revealed that his clique only seeks the wild ambition of "unification by prevailing over communism".

The military exercises against the North are incompatible with "North-South alliance" through "restoration and development of the national community," the news analyst says, and goes on:

Although the No group is volubly talking about "peace" and "unification," it is nothing but a subterfuge to

conceal the wild ambition for northward invasion it is seeking together with the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

It is clear that peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula can never be achieved with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the No group left alone in South Korea.

The No group is making desperate efforts to gratify its ambition for "unification by prevailing over communism," but it is a daydream.

U.S. Stages Aerial Exercise Against DPRK

*SK1909230989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1526 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors recently invited South Korean puppets to the U.S. mainland to have a confab with a view to further reinforcing the South Korean puppet airforce. At the same time, they have brought nuclear-capable fighter-bombers and assault planes in a planned way into the air above South Korea from their overseas aggression base under the cloak of a "fire power strike exhibition drill" and "mobile and deployment exercise" to stage provocative joint nuclear aerial military exercises simulating a surprise attack on the northern half of Korea, according to military sources.

With the aim to further increase the "maneuverability" and "cooperation capacity" in the event of contingency, the U.S. imperialists started a five-day provocative aerial combat exercise of various types of planes from September 18. For this purpose, they brought into the air above South Korea scores of "F-15" fighter-bombers belonging to the U.S. imperialist 313th Airforce Division based in Okinawa, one of their overseas aggression bases, to participate in the exercise in cooperation with "F-16" nuclear-capable fighter-bombers belonging to the Seventh Airforce Command of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in South Korea.

On the 18th, the U.S. imperialists staged a "fire power strike exhibition" largest so far in the scale and incited a fever of war with the mobilization of many fighters of various types and artillery firepower equipment before some 3,000 warmongers including the traitor No Tae-u and brasshats of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and the puppet army.

Earlier, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets staged a joint exercise for air strike at the ground and sea on September 15 and 16 with the mobilization of "F-16" nuclear-capable fighter-bombers, "F-4" fighter-bombers, "A-37" assault planes and "C-123" transport planes, some 110 in all.

Such frantic war exercises the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have staged more extensively show clearly that they do not want dialogue and detente but render the situation of the Korean peninsula extremely acute, seeking only confrontation and war.

Kim Il-song Receives CSSR Military Delegation

*SK1909114889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1023 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song met today the military delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by General Milan Václavík, minister of national defence, visiting Korea.

Present there were minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, Colonel Generals Yi Pong-won and Cho Myong-nok, Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea Václav Herman and military attache of its embassy Vladislav Zak.

President Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests. The head of delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song Receives GDR Educational Delegation

*SK1909111389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1025 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received a delegation of the Ministry of Higher and Technical Education of the GDR headed by Minister Hans-Joachim Bohme visiting Korea.

Present there were Choe Ki-yong, chairman of the education commission, Yi In-kyu, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Hans Maretzki, GDR ambassador to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to him.

Kim Il-song Sends Letter to Koreans in Japan

*SK2009052289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0453 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message September 20 to the 15th conference of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The message says that during the period under review, the functionaries of Chongnyon and compatriots have laid a solid foundation to develop the movement of Koreans in Japan to a higher stage by waging an energetic struggle to carry out the decisions of the 14th conference under difficult conditions created by most vicious subversive activities and intrigues of the reactionaries within and without.

The message goes on:

Chongnyon has established the ideological system of *chuche* within its ranks, firmly built up organizations at all levels to be dependable patriotic organizations and

closely united its functionaries and compatriots behind the government of the Republic and skilfully organized and enlisted their patriotic enthusiasm through the persistent mass movements of various forms.

It waged a dynamic struggle to implement the national reunification policy and new peace proposal put forward by the government of the Republic and supported and encouraged the South Korean people in every way in their righteous struggle for independence, democracy and national reunification.

The Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots, looking up to the socialist motherland as a beacon of hope, have actively helped the homeland in socialist construction with patriotic devotion and, together with the people in the homeland, greatly contributed to displaying the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students as a great jubilee of the nation and widely demonstrated the might of the Republic to the whole world.

Referring to the tasks facing the entire Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in strengthening and developing the movement of Koreans in Japan to a new, higher stage, the message states:

Chongnyon should, first of all, consolidate itself organizationally and ideologically and make the entire compatriots genuine overseas citizens of *chuche* Korea by constantly enhancing the consciousness of national independence among the functionaries and compatriots under the uplifted banner of the *chuche* idea.

Confident of the cause of national reunification, it should check and frustrate the splittists' "two Koreas" plot by converting all patriotic work into a work for the reunification of the country, and powerfully conduct the struggle to realize national reunification in accordance with the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo as an all-compatriots mass movement.

Expressing the belief that the 15th conference of Chongnyon will be a new milestone in the development of the movement of Koreans in Japan and an epochal occasion in powerfully rousing the functionaries and compatriots to the struggle for national reunification and the accomplishment of all the patriotic tasks, the message sincerely wishes the conference fresh success in its work.

Afro-Asian Insurers' Meeting Ends

*SK1909235289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1510 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—The 18th general meeting of the federation of Afro-Asian insurers and reinsurers (fair) which opened here on the 15th of September closed today after successfully discussing the items on the agenda.

The attendant at the meeting swapped successes and experiences gained by Asian and African countries in insurance and reinsurance and discussed long-range tasks for strengthening cooperation in this domain and

expanding and developing independent national insurance and the question of personnel training.

The general meeting continued till the closing session.

It heard a report from the secretary general on the work and activities of the federation since the 10th general meeting, decided and endorsed the federation's general policy, work programme, the fulfilment of its budget and new budget and adopted a recommendation of the meeting of the 30th executive committee of the federation.

It discussed and decided on the dates and places of the 12th general meeting and the 31st executive committee meeting of the federation.

Papers on questions of further developing insurance and reinsurance in the Asian and African countries were read at the meeting.

The closing session followed.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song and a letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted there.

In his closing address Paek Myong-non, general director of the Korea International Insurance Company and president of the fair, said the general meeting marked a good occasion in further developing relations of friendship and cooperation among insurance companies of Asian, African and other countries around the world and in solving practical questions raised in the insurance services.

The Korea International Insurance Company will take an active part in the work of the federation in the future, too, for the development of friendly and cooperative relations among insurance companies and insurance officials of different countries, he declared.

The Korea International Insurance Company gave a reception in the evening upon the conclusion of the 11th general meeting.

Letter to Kim Il-song From Afro-Asian Insurers

*SK2009064089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0440 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a letter September 19 from the participants in the 11th general meeting of the Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers and Reinsurers.

The letter expresses profound thanks to esteemed His Excellency President for having shown the tender care and solicitude with which the general meeting of the federation could be convened in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, and score good successes.

The letter says:

Thanks to esteemed your excellency president, we have put together here at this place, coming a long way across

the oceans and continents, and held the 11th general meeting amidst the great concern and expectations of many insurers on the globe, in which we have exchanged with one another the good experiences accumulated by each country in the domain of insurance and reinsurance and reached a unanimous view through the wide-range discussion of theoretical and practical matters.

The 11th general meeting of the federation has given a great encouragement to the countries in Asia and Africa and many other nations in the world in building national insurance in conformity with actual realities and conditions of their respective countries. And it has provided important momentum in further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between insurers the world over.

This kind of big success by the general meeting has been made possible entirely by the meticulous concern and energetic guidance of your excellency great president for the successful work of the meeting.

During our sojourn in your country, we could witness the magnificent reality in which fresh miracles and innovations are registered in the endeavours for building a new society by embodying thoroughly the *chuche* idea under the outstanding and seasoned leadership of your excellency president.

We have also become acquainted with the firm foundations that have been laid for national insurance here today thanks to the dynamic guidance and deep care of your excellency president.

Under wise leadership of your excellency, the Korea Foreign Insurance Company, as a member and founder of fair, is active in its work for the development of our federation and for this, we are satisfied.

We, conscious of the mission to protect with insurance the life and property of men, the most precious being in the world, will do every possible effort to develop still further national insurance so that it can accomplish its mission entrusted to the era and history, and furthermore, to develop insurance on a world-wide scale by consolidating the success of this general meeting.

The letter sincerely wishes President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Kim Chong-il Works Studied Abroad

*SK2009105089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1008 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—Seminars on works of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were recently held in Guinea and Peru.

A seminar on "the present time and the tasks of young people" was held by the Guinean society for the study of the *chuche* idea of Comakry University students.

The speakers stressed that Comrade Kim Chong-il in the work gave an allround exposition of the tasks and ways of developing still further the youth movement in conformity with the historic mission of the young people in the present era and the demand of the times.

Today, the Korean youths are performing brilliant feats on major fronts of socialist construction under the wise guidance of the Great Leader President Kim Il-song and the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, they said, adding:

The study of this work brought us to realize clearly that an important task of the young people in the present era is to oppose all manner of colonialism and racism, frustrate the imperialists' aggressive and belligerent moves and safeguard world peace and security.

Messages of greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminar.

Meanwhile, seminars on "on the chuche idea" and "on some problems of education in the chuche idea" were held by the Peruvian centre for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Kim Chong-il Receives GDR Gift

*SK1909110689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1028 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the visiting delegation of the Ministry of Higher and Technical Education of the GDR headed by Minister Hans-Joachim Bohme.

It was handed to an official concerned by the head of the delegation.

Kim Chong-il Receives CSSR Gift

*SK1909110489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1030 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from General Milan Vlacik, minister of National Defence and head of the military delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed by him to O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces.

Democratic Front Letter Sent to Kim Chong-il

*SK2009084089 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 26 Aug 89*

[Letter from the South Korean National Democratic Front (SKNDF) Central Committee to Kim Chong-il on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF issued in Seoul on 25 August]

[Text] Victoriously pioneering the arduous road of the save-the-nation movement at the head of the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification upholding the ever-victorious banner of the chuche idea, we mark the significance of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the SKNDF.

At this time, when we emotionally recall the glorious 20-year history since its founding, the SKNDF Central Committee respectfully gives this letter to the sagacious national leader Comrade Kim Chong-il—benevolent teacher and the symbol of hope and victory, who always resplendently elucidates the course of national salvation with the chuche ray and gives us wisdom and patriotic courage—with enthusiastic feelings of adoration and with the consistent will of us all, vanguard fighters and patriotic masses of all walks of life.

The founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR], the predecessor of the SKNDF, on 25 August 1969, was the fruitful embodiment of the ideology and theory of chuche party building, and a historic declaration, heralding the new start of the reform movement of the South society. With the advent of the chuche-type party, the social reform movement in this land was able to part with a painful past history, in which we had to suffer failure, frustration, vicissitudes, and labor pain, and to firmly enter the ever-victorious track of progress under the chuche banner, and our masses were able to have a vanguard party, which truly represents their interests and struggles, and defends them.

In the course of the development of party building and party activities as demanded by chuche, we grasped, in a timely manner, the encouraging situational developments, in which the anti-U.S. slogans for independence were put forth; in which the strategic and tactical task of national liberation became a present task; and renamed the RPR as the SKNDF, thereby strengthening and developing it into a more mass-oriented vanguard party, extraordinarily enhancing its position and role as a guide for the reform movement.

Our SKNDF established the chuche-oriented program and direction of the struggle, correctly incorporating the aspirations and demands of the masses, and vigorously encouraged and inspired the masses of all strata toward the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship sacred war, converting the colonial fascist land of the South into a fierce front of the anti-U.S. struggle, powerfully burning with the blaze for independence, democracy, and reunification, and into a sacred plaza for national salvation.

The SKNDF, accelerating the three major struggles for independence, democracy, and reunification, in conformity with the rapidly changing situational demands, gave weighty significance to consciousness-raising, organizing the masses, and turning the reform movement into a mass movement, making utmost efforts to lead them to success.

Today our masses have found their way out of the falsity of the worship-the-U.S. and respect-the-U.S. idea, and have acquired the anti-U.S. consciousness for independence and the alliance-with-the-North consciousness for reunification as their belief. By uniting their dispersed individual strength, they are developing their spontaneous struggle into a conscious-objective struggle, thereby bringing forth a fundamental change in the reform movement in the South's society.

Furthermore, in the face of brutal suppression with fascist bayonets, many young, *chuche*-type patriotic fighters grew up under the guidance and influence of the SKNDF, formed a firm centripetal force in the save-the-nation movement organizations of various strata, and are leading the antifascist struggle for democratization, and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, in close organic conjunction with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. This is another success that shows a new qualitative upturn in the national liberation movement.

The sacred movement for independence, democracy, and reunification by the masses of all strata, including workers, peasants, and students, has reached a developmental stage of a higher plane, embodying the *chuche* idea, the national independence idea, and the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have fallen deep into crisis, being dealt serious and continuous blows, confronted with the blaze of the forceful mass resistance. All these victorious advances and achievements, accelerating the downfall of the colonial fascist forces, and the cause of the national liberation struggle, are the noble culmination of the great, immortal *chuche* idea.

The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the genius ideologist and theoretician, formulated the *chuche* revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song into a monolithic system of the *chuche* ideological and theoretic method, elucidated the *chuche*-oriented strategy and line, concerning pioneering the destiny for the SKNDF and our oppressed masses, and gave them faith in certain victory and the ever-victorious sword, so that they can wage a vigorous struggle, overcoming any suppression with bayonets and adversity.

Because our SKNDF had the sagacious leader comrade and the *chuche* party-building theory and policy, which he developed and enriched, it could be rapidly strengthened and developed into a militant general staff that brilliantly embodies the monolithic nature of the ideology and leadership with the orderly organizational system and powerful political propaganda system, and could grow and be united into a resilient, invincible

patriotic vanguard unit, that has taken its root deep among the masses, shares joy and sorrow with the masses, and carries on its activities under the trust and protection of the masses.

The sacred guidance and noble outstretched hand of love of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has been leading the save-the-nation cause of reunification, taking responsibility for the fate of the nation all by himself, has become an inexhaustible tonic of vitality for our masses in the South, which enables them to wage a powerful struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The gracious affection of the dear leader comrade, the benevolent teacher, who wisely leads all fellow countrymen toward carrying out the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification, and embraces in his warm bosom and places in the glorious ranks the patriotic martyrs, who fell bleeding in the fierce struggle of punishing the aggressors and traitors, and the young fighters, who died a heroic death as save-the-nation vanguards, who lead an everlasting life even after their death, enabled our students and the masses of all walks of life in the South to wage an indomitable and valiant struggle.

Our vanguard fighters, students, and patriotic masses of all strata, who are attaining amazing success and registering heroic exploits in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, are respectfully giving greetings, wishing long life, with their endless gratitude, to the great leader President Kim Il-song, who founded the immortal *chuche* idea, and to the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who provided them with the ever-victorious struggle banner and powerful destiny-pioneering weapon, and they are enthusiastically worshiping and following the leader [suryongnim] and the leader Comrade [chidoja tongji], and have a consensus, and believe in the *chuche* idea as an unchangeable absolute truth. This is quite a natural result.

Truly, the shining respected name of the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the banner of victory and the banner of glory that enables our SKNDF and the masses of all walks of life in the South to accelerate the cause of national independence, the democratization of society, and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, without resignation or pessimism, no matter how many trials they encounter, full of faith in victory and optimism.

We have been keenly aware that we have found the banner of true life, fulfillment, national pride, and self-respect on the arduous and rewarding road of struggle, which we have followed for 20 years under the ray of the sacred guidance of the sagacious leader comrade, the peerless great man, and the great inheritor of the *chuche* cause, and are filled with the resolve to bring forth, without fail, a new, reunified, and independent country, a new democratic society, cherishing deep in our hearts the honor of the *chuche*-type vanguard fighters.

The situation at home and abroad, which is developing favorably for our masses, today demands that we organize and develop the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship movement for national salvation more vigorously. In conformity with the demand of the rapidly changing situation of the reform movement, we will accelerate, imbuing the SKNDF with the *chuche* idea in every way, and raise the entire ranks to be those of the quintessential elements, with a firm *chuche* revolutionary outlook, and to be as firm as iron, in which the unitary ideology and leadership are firmly established.

The SKNDF will actively conduct programs, under the banner of the *chuche* idea, to awaken and organize the masses, and to induce the struggle to a mass struggle, and by further strengthening the subject of the reform movement, it will wage a pannational anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle, consolidating the masses' heightened blaze of struggle, thereby opening a new epoch in the development of the independence movement, and will open a decisive phase in the realization of the independent reunification, based on a confederal system.

The SKNDF Central Committee, with the consistent wishes of all the vanguard fighters, and the masses of all strata in the South, respectfully wish the nation's sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong il, the sun of guidance, the savior of reunification, and the great teacher, long life and good health.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee
[Dated] 25 August 1989, Seoul

'Anti-Government Struggles' in South Cited

SK2009054089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0505 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—South Korean people of all walks of life continue their anti-"government" struggle, according to reports.

Five young men who appeared to be students raided the Tokjin Police Booth in Chonju, North Cholla Province, on September 17.

They threw fire bombs into the building of the police booth at dawn that day, giving vent to their towering rage at the No Tae-u traitor clique, and disappeared.

Dismissed teachers in Pusan area recently staged a sit-in strike in the office of the Pusan branch of the "National Trade Union of Teachers" (Chongyojo) protesting terrorism of the fascist clique against the Ulsan-Ulju Branch of "Chongyojo".

In a statement they issued before starting the sit-in, they held that violent terrorism is not terminated in South Korea because immoral political power is deeply involved in cases and urged the puppet clique to arrest the culprits of the terrorism against the Ulsan-Ulju Branch of "Chongyojo" and probe its truth.

Seamen in Pusan and their families started an indefinite sit-down strike on September 6 in demand of the payment of back wages. They declared that they would continue the struggle till their demand was met.

South Paper Cited on Seizure of Pro-North Books

SK2009053689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0514 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique seized more than 54,000 books of 90 odd kinds related to the northern half of Korea in a year-long period from July last year, according to the South Korean newspaper "HANGYORE SINMUN".

The fascist clique committed this outrage, "treating nearly all books of the North as literatures benefiting the enemy". They also imprisoned their publishers by invoking the notorious "National Security Law".

Such repressive step reveals the uneasiness of the No Tae-u group which is upset by the unshakable will of the South Korean people to acquire a correct knowledge of the northern half of Korea and to reunify the country together with the people in the North.

South's Students Plan Anti-Gregg Strategy

SK2009055489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0532 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—Wallpapers rejecting Gregg who flew into South Korea under the mask of U.S. ambassador were pasted up on Seoul campuses on September 18, according to a report.

The General Student Council of Yonsei University pasted up at the campus gate a wallpaper declaring "We oppose the assumption of office by Gregg, the backstage manipulator of 'Yusin' dictatorship".

Noting that the appointment of Gregg was intended to gear the political situation of South Korea to the interests of the United States, a student concerned with the general student council of the university said he strongly opposed Gregg's appointment as he "has a record of patronizing the 'Yusin' dictatorship" while staying in South Korea in the 70's.

The General Student Council of Sogang University in its wallpaper pointed out that Gregg who once served as chief of the South Korean branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is a person who was deeply involved in removing the traitor Pak Chong-hui and framing up the "regime" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. It said: Gregg's appointment as ambassador is aimed at "bringing up right-wing organizations" in South Korea for the interests of the United States and expanding the political and cultural rightist-leftist ideological confrontation."

A placard reading "Resolutely oppose the appointment of Gregg, the second Hirobumi Ito" was hung up in front of the student hall of Seoul University, the report said.

The students of the university will reportedly wage a full-scale anti-U.S. campaign such as wearing ribbons of anti-U.S. slogans, sending flowers of condolence to the U.S. Embassy, burning the stars and stripes on the scale of the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils (Sochongnyon).

CSSR Military Delegation Lays Wreaths

SK2009052989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 16 Sept 89

[Text] General Milan Vaclavik, minister of the national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on a visit to our country, laid wreaths before Taesongsan Mausoleum for Revolutionary Fighters, Friendship Tower, and Liberation Tower.

Present on the occasion were members of the military delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Vaclav Herman, Czechoslovak ambassador to our country. Present also there were General Kim Kwang-chin of the Korean People's Army, Yi Pong-won and Cho Myong-nok, colonels general of the Korean People's Army, and other general grade officers and military officers.

The honorary guard of the Korean People's Army was standing at the Taesongsan Mausoleum for Revolutionary Fighters, Friendship Tower, and Liberation Tower. After the national anthems of our country and that of Czechoslovakia were played, a wreath under the name of the head of the delegation was placed before the Mausoleum for Revolutionary Fighters amid music for the presentation of the wreath.

The participants paid silent tribute in memory of anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who devoted their entire life to the sacred cause of fatherland liberation and freedom and happiness of the people.

The guests went around the Mausoleum of Revolutionary Fighters. At the same time, the minister of the National Defense laid wreaths to Friendship Tower and Liberation Tower.

Dailies Hail Conference of Koreans in Japan

SK2009062689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0541 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA)—Dailies here today come out with editorials hailing the 15th Conference of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The NODONG SINMUN editorial quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"During the period under review, with unshakable conviction and indomitable will for the DPRK, the functionaries of Chongnyon and compatriots have laid a solid foundation to develop the movement of Koreans in Japan to a higher stage by waging an energetic struggle to

carry out the decisions of the 14th conference under difficult conditions created by most vicious subversive activities and intrigues of the reactionaries within and without."

Since the 14th conference, Chongnyon has striven to carry through the policy of modelling its ranks on the *chuche* idea in response to the requirements of the movement of Koreans in Japan which has entered a new turn, keeping a tighter hold on this policy, and made great successes in the overall patriotic work in defiance of the most vicious subversive activities and intrigues committed by the reactionaries within and without against the DPRK and Chongnyon.

During the period under review, Chongnyon has strengthened and developed itself into a genuine organization of Koreans overseas of *chuche* type remaining boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, not shaking no matter which way the wind may blow, by energetically conducting the work of firmly building up its organization into a *chuche*-based and patriotic organization of Koreans overseas and establishing the ideological system of *chuche* in its ranks.

The editorial recalls that Chongnyon has trained its functionaries and compatriots to be revolutionaries of *chuche* type and ardent patriots, firmly defending the democratic and national rights of the compatriots, including the citizenship, the right to live, and the right to business, and trained the rising generation to be a reliable successor to the patriotic work of Chongnyon.

Chongnyon has worked to frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries within and without, energetically supported and encouraged the struggle of the South Korean people for anti-U.S. independence and reunification, and made great successes in the work of strengthening solidarity with the Japanese people and world people, the editorial says, and continues:

The proud successes and feats achieved by Chongnyon during the period under review are attributable to the brilliant victory of the *chuche*-based idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the movement of Koreans overseas and to the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and his paternal love.

A MINJU CHOSON editorial says:

The 15th conference of Chongnyon will be an important occasion in laying a new milestone for the development of the movement of Koreans in Japan and a historical event of bringing a new turn in the work and life of Koreans in Japan.

South Korea

North Said To Develop Biological Weapons

SK2009010489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 20 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] North Korea has set up two germ culture centers and four related facilities and put them in full operation in an apparent effort to research and develop biological warfare capabilities, according to the Ministry of National Defense.

The Defense Ministry said yesterday in a report to the National Assembly for inspection it was possible that Pyongyang had secured at least 12 species of germs including choleraic bacteria.

The ministry analyzed that the qualities of the bacteriological germs were poor and improper for production of biological weapons.

But the ministry commented it could not discount the possibility of North Korea promoting the research and development activities to upgrade germs so they are good enough to manufacture bacteriological weapons with.

In the report, the ministry also expressed great worry that North Korea is capable of developing and manufacturing nuclear bombs on its own sooner or later by expanding the nuclear processing facilities in Yongbyon North of Pyongyang.

North Korea is ready to deploy SA-5 long-range surface-to-air missiles in the Tok Chae and Hwangnyong Mountains, according to the report, activating 12 new commands for the regional defense.

The ministry revealed that eight divisions took part in the annual Korea-U.S. combined military training exercise "Team Spirit" respectively in 1985 and 1986 and 10 divisions respectively in 1987 and 1988.

It also forecast that the continued military buildup of Japan with its five-year modernization programs would be a "cause of concern" for the regional security in the Southeast Asian region in the 1990s.

Chemical Weapons Facilities in North

SK2009104689 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO
in Korean 18 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] According to Ministry of National Defense data, submitted to the National Assembly on 18 September, "North Korea has 2 laboratories and 4 research institutes devoted to breeding 12 kinds of germs, such as cholera, and the Ministry is now strengthening its protection posture against the use of biochemical weapons by North Korea, including development of devices to detect and identify them, and the production of antidotes."

However, the Ministry of National Defense said that our side is not producing bacteriological weapons.

Commenting on the danger of biochemical weapons, the Ministry of National Defense said that a fighter, full of biochemical weapons, dropping such weapons on a city, can damage an area as wide as 1,000 square kms, meaning that most of the Seoul area would be affected, and if such chemical weapons were to be dropped over Seoul, they are so powerful that at least one-fourth of Seoul's population, 2.5 million, would be killed.

North Accepts Proposal for Red Cross Talks

SK2009065489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0621 GMT
20 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—North Korea has agreed to hold Red Cross talks with South Korea on Sept. 27, a South Korean Red Cross official said Wednesday.

Son Song-pil, the head of the North Korean Red Cross, accepted South Korea's proposed date for working-level talks Wednesday, he said.

Son, in a telephone message to his Southern counterpart, Kim Sang-hyup, said the North will send a three-member delegation including Pak Yong-su, spokesman for the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, to the truce village of Panmunjom.

Kim is expected to notify Son of the names of the South's three delegates as soon as he has selected them.

South Korea had counterproposed holding the talks on Sept. 27 in response to North Korea's proposal of a meeting on Sept. 6.

DPRK Students Not To Finish in Hungary

SK2009073689 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
20 Sep 89 p 4

[Report by Paris correspondent Kim Chin-chon]

[Text] It was belatedly learned that all the North Korean students studying in Hungary returned home after suspending their studies there. A relevant official at the Korean Embassy in Hungary confirmed this in a telephone conversation with this reporter on the night of 19 September.

This relevant official said that after returning home for a summer vacation in mid-July aboard a chartered plane, the North Korean students who were studying at universities in Budapest and local cities had not returned as of last week, when the new semester began.

This relevant official also said that a total of some 100 students, including 90 students in the Budapest College of Engineering, are enrolled in Hungarian universities and that the withdrawal of all the North Korean students studying in Hungary is very likely to be a protest of the relations between South Korea and Hungary, which have become close.

Role of U.S. Ambassador Gregg Assessed

SK2009043289 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
19 Sep 89 p 2

["First installment" of article by reporter Chong Kwang-chol: "The U.S. Ambassador to Korea"]

[Text] On 16 September, [Donald] Gregg, the U.S. ambassador to Korea, belatedly arrived in Korea with the consent of the U.S. Senate that he obtained 8 months after he was nominated by President Bush. Ambassador Gregg experienced unprecedented labor pains in the course of obtaining consent after being nominated as the U.S. ambassador to Korea. Because of his career as chief of the CIA's Korea branch, he has taken up his duties as ambassador in the spotlight of public opinion, including the resistance of some domestic figures, as well as of some dissidents.

However, such an abnormal course, ranging from the nomination of Ambassador Gregg to his inauguration, is not the reason people's attention is focused on his inauguration. The very reason for this is the fact that it is now an important turning point in ROK-U.S. relations and that Ambassador Gregg has closer personal relations with the incumbent U.S. president than any of his predecessors.

In particular, people expect that Ambassador Gregg will have a more accurate understanding of the situation and position of Korea than any other former ambassador because he has had the experience of serving in Korea for 2 years, starting in 1973, and has many friends in Korea.

As Ambassador Gregg indirectly mentioned in his arrival statement, there are a number of pending questions between Korea and the United States, including the U.S. troops in Korea, trade and anti-U.S. sentiment.

It is true that although there have been some occasional sudden outbreaks of discord, ROK-U.S. relations have been friendly enough to use the term "blood alliance" in the past. However, for the Korean people, the United States has retreated from being a blood ally during the past few years and is perceived as a nation changing into a superpower which should be criticized.

There are various reasons for the changing relations between Korea and the United States. One analysis is that although there were some factors causing discord in the ROK-U.S. relations in the past, such factors were not visualized because of a strong conservative atmosphere under which criticism of the United States is considered an act of "leftist consciousness-raising" and diplomatic relations directly exercised decisive influence on domestic politics. Another analysis is that with the economic growth in Korea and progress in democratization, multi-faceted relations with the United States, including trade, have been rapidly enhanced. At the same time, the anti-U.S. theory began to grow and has been expanded by the movement sphere.

Whichever analysis is right, what is clear is that there is the possibility that a crack, which cannot be made up in such an easy way as in the past, may take place in the relations between Korea and the United States.

Although the cause and nature are different, anti-U.S. sentiment, which began to appear within the movement sphere after the incident of setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan in 1982, evoked at least a sense of criticism of the United States, as well as a sentiment against the anti-U.S. sentiment [panpanmi] among the people. The anti-Americanism which started from criticism of the U.S. role in Kwangju has been expanded into theory on the responsibility for division, economic subjugation and hindrance to reunification within the movement sphere.

Based on such anti-U.S. consciousness, the issue on inequality, including the right for jurisdiction over the court stipulated in the ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement, the issue of turning over the right of the Combined Forces Command for operational control and the issue of removing the U.S. 8th Army still remained as pending issues being entangled with the Korean people's pride.

An even more important issue is the trade friction, caused by the growth of Korea's economic scale. In recent years, the United States has marked an overall trade deficit. Thus, it has increased its pressure on the nations marking black figures in trade with the United States, including Korea. As a result, the trade issue has emerged as a serious, unanswered question between Korea and the United States.

From our viewpoint, the trade pressure from the United States, which has continued since the early part of the year, including the issue of the application of Super Section 301 based on the General Trade Law legislated last year, and the issue of designating countries as nations implementing unfair trade, was a factor which made not only the government, but also intellectuals, farmers, workers, and even ordinary people have another view toward the position and attitude of the United States as an ally.

It appears that such trade friction will continue in the form of pressure to open the markets for communications, beef, and agricultural products, and pressure for revaluation of won currency.

Concerning such trade friction, it is our side's position that trade should not be regarded as a separate, independent issue, but should be addressed along with Korea's position within the international situation, and with the security issue. Instead, the U.S. side was reported to take the obstinate position that trade should be dealt with separately from the other issues, and Korea should be treated the same as other nations who are in the black.

Also worthy of attention is the subtle anti-Korea atmospheric stream that is flowing within the United States against the anti-U.S. sentiment within Korea. Some U.S. Congressmen call for reduction of U.S. troops in Korea,

on the pretext of deficit in trade and finance, not necessarily prompted by the anti-Korea atmosphere. It is common knowledge that because of this, the pressure for sharing defense expenditures is increasing.

Ambassador Gregg assumed his post at a time when such pending issues are accumulating between Korea and the United States, and when the ROK-U.S. relationship itself is at a new turning point. Thus, it appears that his appointment causes pertinent government officials to have great expectations of him.

The U.S. policy and system will not change because of a single ambassador. However, it is the people's analysis that there is a certain advantage, for us at least, to correctly understand the U.S. position toward each stage of the situation through Ambassador Gregg, who has a close relationship with President Bush. Needless to say, Korea's position and recommendations for the ambassador can be conveyed in a more favorable manner. In addition, a relevant foreign ministry official contends that, at a time when the issue of U.S. troops in Korea is pending, the appointment of Ambassador Gregg, who has worked in the security sector for many years, will certainly reduce the burden of our side while carrying out its work.

It has been learned that Ambassador Gregg is evaluated as a figure with broad, objective views toward the security domain.

The other side of this, the negative side of Ambassador Gregg, is that he was being unfavorably criticized by the U.S. Congress and public opinion, due to his reported involvement in the Iran-contra incident. Ambassador Gregg was under suspicion, being "immoral," during the U.S. Senate hearings, held over twice to ratify him as ambassador since he was appointed in January. He was finally approved by the Senate subcommittee, 12 to 7, in favor of him.

However, relevant foreign ministry officials seemed not to pay much attention to this negative side, noting that what the U.S. Senate made an issue of has nothing to do with Korea, and voting results cannot be a problem to an American society, that respects decision by majority.

A pertinent foreign ministry official made a meaningful suggestion, stating that "the situation between Korea and the United States will not change remarkably with the appointment of Ambassador Gregg. However, it is true that, in view of Ambassador Gregg's personnel relations with the figures within the U.S. Government and of his experience in the security domain, we expect that he will help resolve the pending issues between Korea and the United States."

Gregg Image, Future Role as Ambassador Discussed

SK2009020789 Seoul TONG-A ILBO
in Korean 18 Sep 89 p 1

[From the "Gibberish" column]

[Text] New American Ambassador Donald Gregg has finally come to his post. We say "finally," because the weighty position of the American ambassador has been vacant for more than eight months, an unusual occurrence. Gregg was nominated as American ambassador to Korea by U.S. President Bush last January. However, never before has any American ambassador to Korea created such hectic debates in Korea and the United States prior to arriving at his post. In the United States, because of his alleged involvement in the Iran-contra scandal, the Senate confirmation of his nomination took eight months. In Korea, people's eyes have turned upon him with distrust, because of the negative image created by his former CIA career. Some of the negative public opinion has not died yet.

Ambassador Gregg, who worked for the CIA for some 30 years, worked as CIA regional chief in Korea for two years, from 1973 to 1975. During this period, he experienced such serious incidents as the abduction of Mr Kim Tae-chung and the assassination of Madame Yuk Yong-su. In particular, at the time of the incident involving Mr Kim Tae-chung, he reportedly played a considerable role in rescuing Mr Kim. It has been also said that, even after his departure from Korea, his power of influence has functioned in working out U.S. policy on Korea and he wielded some influence during the transition to the Fifth Republic. He knows many Koreans and he is a Korean expert. He is a Korean expert to such a degree that he could hint at the possibility of President Pak Chong-hui's assassination.

Thus, it is natural that the Koreans have opposing reactions upon his return. It is difficult to dispel the concern about political maneuvers, because he lived most of his public life in the CIA. This brings a negative reaction. However, today ROK-U.S. relations are in a delicate stage, because of the trade issue and the question of U.S. troops in Korea and because of the strong anti-American slogans shouted by some circles. This is a reality. The readjustment of the relations between the two countries is more urgent than ever. Thus, at this juncture, he is the right person to be American ambassador to Korea, because he knows Korea. This is the opinion of those who welcome him. Moreover, he is a close associate of President Bush. His weight as an ambassador wielding real power is highly assessed.

The fact that Ambassador Gregg is fully aware even the weak points of Korea may negatively work against Korea. But we can still accept him as a positive person. We should not see him with a biased view, simply because of the image created by his former career. As he was leaving Washington for Korea, Ambassador Gregg revealed his humble but resolute view of the Korean people's renewed perception of himself and the United

States. We have expectations regarding his belief and ability, and we will wait and see. As for ROK-U.S. relations, Korea and the United States are not now in a relationship of benefactor and beneficiary. They are excellent trade partners.

Quayle's Trip To 'Reaffirm Old U.S. Positions'

SK2009015489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Sep 89 pp 2, 7

[News Analysis by Staff Reporter Kim Hye-won: "Quayle Has Chance to Better Understanding Korean Realities"]

[Text] No other official trip by a VIP than the ongoing Seoul visit by Dan Quayle seem to fit better the idea of a friendly visit.

Diplomatic observers see the visit without any specific mission as largely aimed at the U.S. vice president's improved political image.

His 10-day trip to four Asian countries was arranged around his schedule to participate in a meeting of the International Democrat Union, a global association of conservative parties of Western countries, in Tokyo.

Seoul, geographically closest to Tokyo and a longtime ally of Washington, was included on the itinerary to advance his understanding of the Korean-U.S. relationship which is increasingly put to the test recently but still remains relatively firm.

But it is hard to believe that the plan for the visit was long conceived. It had not taken concrete shape even when Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung invited him, as a diplomatic gesture, to visit Korea during their meeting at the White House in July.

In Seoul, Quayle will have talks with President No Tae-u, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun.

He will also meet Assembly leaders—Speaker Kim Chae-son, Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party], Kim Tae-chung, president of the No. 1 opposition PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy], Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party], and Kim Chong-pil, president of the NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party].

This morning, Quayle will have a meeting with "prominent figures" of Korea at the Hilton Hotel over breakfast, who represent religious, academic and press circles in the country like the Rev. Kim Song-su and Pak Yong-sik, president of Yonsei University.

The topics he would possibly bring up during the meetings are largely those on overall friendly relations between the two countries, security issues, trade friction and human rights issues.

Human rights and political freedom issues, in which Quayle has repeatedly expressed his interest, are likely to be a possible topic during his meetings with opposition and religious leaders, especially Kim Tae-chung who is now under indictment for his alleged involvement in Rep. So Kyong-won's clandestine visit to Pyongyang.

But unlike in the past, human rights issues do not seem to have much appeal because of the recent democratic development in politics in the country.

On the security issues, it is highly likely that Quayle would not go beyond what President George Bush mentioned during his brief Seoul visit in February.

The U.S. vice president already made clear his position on the issue of the presence of U.S. troops in Korea during a recent press conference in Washington, by confirming the U.S. administration's position to oppose any proposals and bills calling for a one-sided decision to withdraw the troops.

Chances are not very high, either, for Quayle to exercise pressure on the Korean government over trade issues.

First, he is not in a position to directly meddle in various trade issues now under negotiation between pertinent government ministries. What he can do at most is to provide indirect support to the U.S. negotiators by reaffirming, to the Koreans, the U.S. stance on the issues.

But he may raise his voice on several regional issues including the issue of so-called defense burden-sharing and the Korean Fighters Program [KFP].

The KFP, especially, is likely to be the hottest issue during Quayle's visit as the Korean government counters the U.S. pressure to buy all planned fighter jets as finished products with a warning that it would reconsider or shelve the program itself if the United States continues the pressure.

But diplomatic observers in general do not expect Quayle to clash with Korean officials over any of those issues during his visit. What he can do is to reaffirm the old U.S. positions, they say.

"We welcome his visit as we expect the U.S. vice president to have chances to grasp the realities in Korea and increase his understanding on the pending issues between the two countries," says a Foreign Ministry official.

His visit also provides the U.S. and Korean sides a chance to review each other's positions on various issues in preparation for President No's Washington visit, scheduled for next month, he added.

Quayle, Premier Discuss U.S. Troop Withdrawal

SK2009011489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 20 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle said yesterday the U.S. Congress is seeking to gradually reduce American forces stationed in Korea or change their structure,

citing Korea's dynamic economic growth, and its policy of appeasement with socialist countries.

In a meeting with Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun at the latter's office, he noted that the congressional scheme is not aimed at a unilateral withdrawal but a "phased" reduction or structural change over a period, for example, of five years, according to Kang's spokesman Yi Hyon-ku.

He was quoted as saying, "The call for the reduction of U.S. military presence here came with the backdrop of a great deal of changes in Korea including splendid economic growth and the pursuit of rapprochement with socialist countries. Koreans have to accept it."

Quayle, however, added that Americans are well aware of the existence of threats from the North against South Koreans and termed North Korea a terrorist country.

"But the Congress is considering not only security concerns but economic interests," Quayle was quoted as telling Kang.

The U.S. vice president arrived in Seoul yesterday afternoon for a three-day visit.

He was greeted by Kang and other government leaders at Seoul Airport and directed to the prime minister's office. He arrived in Kang's office at 4:37 p.m., more than 20 minutes ahead of schedule, and had talks with the prime minister without an interpreter for about 50 minutes.

Prime Minister Kang elucidated why the Korean administration wants the continuous deployment of foreign troops in the divided peninsula.

His spokesman quoted Kang as saying, "The U.S. forces in Korea have great significance in the balance of power in Northeast Asia as well as on the peninsula. The Soviet Union has recently supplied advanced artillery including sophisticated fighter planes to the North. Furthermore the North is reported to be developing nuclear arms."

He then said Seoul has kept the door open to Pyongyang and is making efforts to hold direct inter-Korean dialogue.

Explaining a new reunification formula issued by President No Tae-u last week, Kang pointed out that Korea's three-phased proposal is to build confidence through non-political exchanges, guarantee peaceful co-existence and eventually reunify the South and North, which has remained separated for over four decades.

When asked why Koreans do not trust their government and resort to violence, the prime minister said, "We have little experience in democracy as we had lived in the authoritarian political culture. We have yet to adapt to building of grounds for common interests and are sometimes obsessed in dichotomy."

Quayle acknowledged democratic reforms in Korea as "successful," according to Yi.

He demanded that Korea should play a role in the international community commensurate with its growing economy, disclosing that he is noting trade friction between Seoul and Washington with "deep interest."

He is scheduled to meet with Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun this morning and pay a courtesy call on President No. He will then talk with National Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-sun and leaders of the four political parties and hold a press conference in the afternoon.

On Thursday, he will inspect the Demilitarized Zone that separates the peninsula after having breakfast with business leaders.

US-ROK Partnership in 'Transition'

SK2009023089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Sep 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Vice President Quayle's Visit"]

[Text] The current visit of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle here affords a significant and timely occasion for sorting out Korean-American relations, which have been burdened with differences and difficulties of late. Familiarization of the new U.S. leader with the Korean scene and Korean government leaders is necessary and desirable to lay the groundwork for durable ties of amity and cooperation between the Bush administration and the No Tae-u government.

Quayle's visit was immediately preceded by the arrival of new U.S. Ambassador Donald Gregg, whose nomination had been stalled for several months by the U.S. Senate. Now that the U.S. chancellery in Seoul has received its new host in the person of this old Korea hand, the vice president's tour adds a fresh impetus to the relations between the two allies.

The partnership between the United States and Korea is going through a delicate process of transition and readjustment although its fundamental inspiration and purport remain unchanged. An old position of Uncle Sam as major benefactor and tutor is giving way to horizontal interaction on an equal footing.

In the course of the inevitable and also profitable change in response to significant changes in the environment, some frictions and misunderstandings have crept in. The dispute over the trade imbalance is one thing; the mode and duration of the U.S. military presence is another; the rest involves sentimental and cultural intricacies.

Only very recently, Korea started gaining an export surplus in trade with the United States. In return, Korea has gradually opened its market to its trade partners, including the United States. Broadened and free access to each other's market is consistent with the concept of free trade. On the other hand, extensive exposure of the Korean market to the superior and overwhelming American capital and prowess for mass production is bound to

deal a hard blow to local industries which have barely begun to stand on their own.

To be hit hardest will be agriculture. Its productive base will suffer critically from the influx of American farm products. In this particular area, discreet gradation and more time are needed. The latest discord over the purchase of FX fighter planes, if proven to be true as reported, might be cited as an example of overbearing and one-sided trade pressure Washington is applying to Seoul. It requires reasonable accommodation by both parties on the basis of mutual respect and shared interest.

Streamlining of a reciprocal approach founded on a realistically redefined concept and sensitive reawakening to the present challenges and future prospects is essential to sustain and promote the traditional bonds between the two free nations. There is no denying that Korea and the United States have much more to agree on and work together for than to squabble about. This basic partnership deserves to be preserved in the years ahead.

U.S., ROK Differ Over Military Relocation

SK2009022489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Korea and the United States are showing big differences over the question of relocation of the Yongsan U.S. Military Compound, the Defense Ministry said yesterday.

Data the ministry presented to the National Assembly yesterday show that the U.S. government wants to move, by September 1995, the compound to an area near Taejon, Chungchongnam-to, where the headquarters of the Korean Army and Air Force are situated.

However, the Korean side urges that the new Eighth U.S. Army headquarters site be decided later after consultations between both sides.

Washington demands that Korea bear all the cost of the relocation, while Seoul intends to shoulder the expenses for acquisition of necessary land and building of major facilities.

Other expenses should be shared by the two sides, said defense officials.

Both sides differ about what should be contained in a memorandum of accord on which they are reportedly working. The U.S. side asks the projected MOA (Memorandum of Understanding) to cover detailed Korean obligations, particularly expenses for the compound relocation. However, the Korean side reportedly maintains that the note should contain only what has so far been agreed upon between the two countries.

Washington said that the "living environment" in the area to which the U.S. Yongsan Compound will be relocated should be on a par with the present one and the

relocation should not adversely affect the operational capabilities of Korean-American forces.

Earlier, both sides had agreed to return the U.S. military golf course in Yongsan to the Korean side by the end of 1990 and the entire compound by the mid-1990s.

Analysts said it is uncertain whether the relocation of the Yongsan Compound will be implemented as scheduled, because an increasing number of U.S. politicians and scholars are demanding a pullout of or a reduction of American forces.

Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, commander of U.S. Forces in Korea, contended in a recent interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES that American forces would no longer be necessary in Korea in the mid-1990s.

But the Korean government and a great majority of Koreans remain opposed to a unilateral pullout of U.S. forces.

Meanwhile, the U.S. military assets in Korea, including major equipment and the early warning system, are estimated to be worth \$15.9 billion.

The annual maintenance cost for the American soldiers is in the neighborhood of \$2 billion.

Seoul To Maintain Beef Import Quota

SK2009021489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Sep 89 p 6

[Excerpt] Korea will continue to insist on a quota system for imports of beef despite strong U.S. pressure on Korea to present a schedule for liberalizing beef imports. Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Kim Sik said yesterday.

Briefing an inspection team of the National Assembly on beef imports, Kim said the Korean government will, however, exert its best efforts for making a compromise with the United States by allowing substantial benefits to Washington.

Kim's remarks came at a time when the U.S. government is gearing for retaliatory action against Korea to be taken if the Korea-U.S. beef talks end in rupture by Sept. 28.

In the first round of beef trade talks held last month, Korea and the United States failed to iron out differences in their positions. [passage omitted]

Austria's Alois Mock Supports ROK UN Entry

SK1809220489 Seoul YONHAP in English 1259 GMT
18 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP)—Visiting Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock Monday said that Vienna will speak up for South Korea's planned admission to the United Nations.

Mock made the vow and other remarks when he met with his Korean counterpart Choe Ho-chung, said Min Hyon-ki, director general for European affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

"Austria will cooperate with Korea in the international theater and support its sought-after goal to join the United Nations," Min quoted Mock as saying. Min was present at the closed-door binational foreign ministers' meeting.

The Austrian official came to Seoul Sunday for a three-day visit at the invitation of Choe.

Choe explained Seoul's bold policy of appeasement with socialist countries, with which Seoul has no diplomatic relations, and its recent achievements. Min said, and Mock expressed particular interest in South Korea's relationship with China, especially in economic exchanges.

Mock also reportedly said he hopes that flight services between Seoul and Vienna will open in the near future.

North-South Student Exchanges To Be Promoted

SK1909011289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 19 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] The government plans to promote exchange of South and North Korean collegians on a variety of events including symposiums and excursion trips to historic sites and excursion tours.

According to the Education Ministry report submitted to the National Assembly, the government-endorsed Promotion Committee for the Exchange of South-North Korean Collegians will push ahead with the reciprocal visits in these areas as well as urging Pyongyang's response to Seoul's proposal on cross-country crusade and exchange of sports games among the university students.

Applications which South Korean students' organizations including the Confederation of Collegians Associations for Nationalistic Movement filed with the authorities on the similar programs will be positively reviewed, too, the report said.

Among the items to be proposed by the sole and legitimate channel for the exchange of the students of the divided halves are a discussion on how to scale down changes in Korean language in the South and the North and a symposium on the issue of national unification.

The committee also plans to launch a sub-committee devoted to the exchange of professors and academics and promote joint exploration of historic remains and investigation of plants in the Demilitarized Zone through this sub-committee.

Denial of Pak Chol-on's North Trip 'Toned Down'

SK2009012889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 20 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku has toned down his denial of press reports that State Minister for Political Affairs Pak Chol-on clandestinely traveled to North Korea early July, by saying that he would "neither confirm nor deny" the reports. However, he stressed the need to have secret South-North contacts.

In a written reply to a query by opposition lawmaker Mun Tong-hwan, he said, "It is not right for me to confirm or deny rumors concerning a secret contact by a specific figure. But I have been aware of all forms of contacts and negotiation between the South and the North."

He then elucidated the necessity of secret contacts between parties which have no diplomacy, terming his remarks just a "general theory."

"Article 66 of the Constitution bestows the President, the head of state, with all rights to decide the form and procedures for national unification," he said. Pak was one of President No's most trusted aides who handled inter-Korean policy before he was transferred to the Cabinet on July 19. The press reported that he visited twice in June and attended the International Youth Festival in Pyongyang early July.

Life Terms Demanded for Rev Mun, Yu

SK1909005289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 19 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] Prosecutors yesterday demanded lifetime imprisonment for the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Yu Won-ho, both indicted for their unauthorized trip to North Korea, at the eighth hearing session which was abandoned by their defending lawyers during the trial.

It is rare for the presiding judge to allow the court proceedings to continue with the absence of lawyers for criminal suspects. Under the law, prosecutors cannot demand sentences of death penalty, lifetime imprisonment or confinement of more than three years.

Presiding Judge Chong Sang-hak let the hearing go on even though lawyers for Mun and Yu, both charged with violating the National Security Law, walked out of the courtroom during the trial.

According to Article 22 of the Criminal Law which empowers judges to go ahead with the trial, if necessary, "without the participation of defending lawyers for suspects," observed judge Chong, decided to continue the hearing session.

Before leaving the courtroom, lawyer Han Sung-hon and six other defending attorneys challenged the presiding judge and boycotted the ruling.

Denouncing the presiding judge for leading the case under the government pressure, the counsel group

appealed to the Seoul District Criminal Court to review their appeal to replace the presiding judge.

The controversial hearing was held at the grand courtroom of the Seoul District Criminal Court in Socho-tong, southern Seoul, amid great commotions by student activists and dissidents.

Judge Chong also ordered a university student held for 10 days at the Seoul Prison for his contempt of the court.

Soviet Official Views Korean Issues

*SK1609014089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 16 Sep 89 p 2*

[Excerpt] Following are excerpts of papers presented by Mikhail Kapitsa, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies in the Soviet Union, and Prof. Robert A. Scalapino, director of the Institute of East Asian Studies at the University of California at Berkeley. The two scholars are attending the Seoul Olympiad Anniversary Conference, which ends today.—ED.

By Mikhail Kapitsa

The Asian continent and the South-Western Pacific are home to over 3 billion people, more than a half of the world's population. Over 50 states are situated in that region, including socialist, capitalist and developing countries.

Many politicians and scholars who tend to view international relations as a set of geometrical figures believe that interactions within the strategic triangle (US-USSR-PRC) are central to the situation in the whole of the Asian-Pacific region. That concept in particular is discussed in detail in "The Strategic Triangle", recently published in the United States.

Japan is building up its military muscle. Its military budget has exceeded one percent of its gross national product, a huge amount of money. A structure that is being built will make it possible to unfold Japan's self-defense force into a large army over a short period of time. At present that force has 323 generals and admirals (0.77% of total strength), while the same figure is 519 for the U.S. Army (0.17%) and 216 for the British Army (0.54%).

In his Vladivostok speech on July 28, 1986, the General Secretary of the Central Committee advanced a comprehensive programme of peace and security in this part of the world, culminating in a forum similar to the 1975 Helsinki Conference. M. Gorbachev in his interview to "Merdeka" newspaper published on July 21, 1987, elaborated on this programme, and in particular, supplemented it with proposals for considerable reductions in military activities in the Pacific and Indian oceans. Important proposals, especially on reducing military confrontation, were also contained in the Soviet leader's speech in Krasnoyarsk on September 16, 1988.

The multifaceted approach to Asian security problems, proposed by the Soviet Union incorporates provisions for organizing in the future an Asian-Pacific forum, preceded, perhaps, by regional forums seeking to create a stable comprehensive system of international security. This approach contains a number of measures that should be carried out to make such a meeting possible. The policy of blocs, of mounting tensions, of dividing the world into closed economic groupings is countered with a clear-cut alternative of pursuing the objective along three avenues.

The situation on the Korean peninsula makes unwarranted either excessive complacency or a particular sense of alarm. Personally, I do not believe that a conflict between the North and the South may break out. But efforts are needed to make sure this does not happen. Why is it that a "negotiating bridge" spanning the highest and all other levels has so far failed to materialize between Pyongyang and Seoul?

It would be a good idea to take up the offer of the North Korea Government to start with negotiating a 100,000 cut in the troop strength of both the North and the South, provided the US forces are withdrawn from South Korea. The USSR maintains very close ties with North Korea covering all areas of bilateral relations. At the same time, the Soviet Union is developing trade, economic and cultural relations with the Republic of Korea. Contacts between South and North Korea are bound to open up new prospects. [passage omitted]

Soviet Diplomats' Visits to ROK Analyzed

*SK2009020889 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
12 Sep 89 p 4*

[Article by Reporter Kang Pyong-tae: "The Meaning of Successive Visits of Leading Soviet Diplomats to South Korea"]

[Text] Diplomatic exploration between South Korea and the Soviet Union has entered a new stage.

The diplomatic contacts between the two countries, which seemed to remain in a clandestine, exploratory stage in the past due to various factors at home and abroad, have become suddenly active and the level of contact has been enhanced since the trade missions were mutually established. On 9 September, Georgiy Arbatov, a diplomatic brain [buracín] for Gorbachev and director of the Soviet United States of America and Canada Institute visited South Korea. Following this, on 10 September, Mikhail Kapitsa, director of the Oriental Studies Institute, who formerly served as Soviet deputy foreign minister for Far Eastern affairs, also came to South Korea. Their visits suggest a concrete change in such diplomatic trends.

Arbatov visited South Korea for the official purpose of attending a seminar on the "The New Thinking of Soviet Union and the Issue of Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific

Region" hosted by the Institute for Social Science (director Kim Kyong-won, former Korean ambassador to the United States). Kapitsa was invited to attend the "International Symposium to mark the 1st Anniversary of the Seoul Olympics" for special presentation of a thesis on economic changes in the Asian and Pacific region. These two Soviet diplomatic experts are the "highest-level" figures among the Soviet officials who have visited South Korea to date. Thus, we should not overlook the fact that they are practically the highest-ranking Soviet diplomatic officials, under circumstances in which there are no official diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. We can hardly think that they will not go beyond merely clarifying the Soviet Union's official position toward its relations with South Korea through open lectures and addresses. In other words, it is clear that in view of their positions and role in the Soviet Union, they will broadly contact formally and informally our side's officials engaged in the northern policy, and will have a "profound dialogue" concerning not only the ROK-USSR relations but also the relations between the North and the South of Korea.

What attracts our attention first of all is the role of Arbatov. Arbatov is known to be the highest diplomatic brain for successive general secretaries of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union since the era of Andropov. He is the very figure who worked out policies for "the relaxation of tension." In particular, when Pak Chol-on, then special presidential envoy, "secretly visited" Moscow last year, Arbatov played the role of Pak's partner. As shown by his assuming such a role, Arbatov has been deeply involved in the Soviet policy toward South Korea. The fact that his South Korean trip, which was initially scheduled in January, was postponed due to the "internal affairs" of South Korea, indirectly suggests his role and the significance of his visit.

In the lectures and speeches he has presented since he arrived, he explained the Soviet Union's basic position for detente on the Korean peninsula and stressed the expansion of economic cooperation for the improvement of ROK-USSR relations. The proposal for the establishment of "ROK-USSR Committee for Economic Cooperation" made by Viktor Spandaryan, senior researcher in the United States of America and Canada Institute who accompanied Arbatov, can be considered as based on such a line by Arbatov. However, during the talks with Kim Kyong-won, director of the Institute for Social Science, Arbatov reaffirmed that "in the course of discussing the policies on Korea within the Soviet Union, there were some radical views which called for total recognition of South Korea."

This means that he will play the role of conveying in an "authoritative voice" the basic will and plan of the Soviet leadership for adjustment of its relations with South Korea to our government and pertinent party officials, as well as the role of explaining such will and plan.

In the meantime, Kapitsa, director of Research Institute for Oriental Studies, served for a long time as the

responsible working-level figure for the Soviet foreign policy for Asia. In particular, through the negotiations for settlement of the issue on the USSR-North Korean border in 1984, he is known to be a figure well versed in the North Korean leadership. In an article contributed to a Soviet magazine on political affairs early this year, he forecast the summit talks between the North and the South of Korea as the greatest change to take place in Northeast Asia for 1989. During talks with our experts, he emphasized that "South Korea should take the courageous initiative toward the North Korean side with a broader viewpoint for detente and mutual cooperation." In a press interview held at the airport after arriving on 10 September, he said that he has "many friends in North Korea" and that "North Korea wants to have a dialogue," thus attracting the people's attention.

This suggests the possibility that he may attempt to play the mediator role for pushing ahead with North-South summit talks during his stay in South Korea in addition to conveying the Soviet position toward the issue on the North and the South of Korea.

These two high-level Soviet diplomatic experts have also stressed outwardly the expansion of economic exchanges between South Korea and the Soviet Union, just as other Soviet officials who visited South Korea have done. Thus, they gave the impression that their main purpose was to promote our understanding of the Soviet Union. However, the fact that both South Korea and the Soviet Union have pushed ahead with their visits from long time ago shows that our government and the Soviet side have adjusted their positions to a certain extent to cope with the surrounding factors, including the United States and North Korea, and that both sides have begun to seek a new diplomatic line going beyond the level of mere economic cooperation.

USSR Urged To Persuade North on 'New Thinking'

SK1909042189 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
13 Sep 89 p 2

[Editorial: "'New Thinking' and North Korea—We Question Director Kapitsa on His Thesis"]

[Text] In a thesis made public in Seoul, Mikhail Kapitsa, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, expressed the Soviet Government's fundamental stand on international relations and North-South Korean relations. He said that the keynote of the Soviet Union's current foreign policy influenced by General Secretary Gorbachev's "new thinking," in a word, attaches greater significance to the universal existence of mankind and the continued existence of the earth than the class struggle.

He also emphatically said that as long as the Soviet Union, rejecting a class struggle-oriented view on international relations, has decided to try instead to find ways for mankind and the earth to "survive" the danger of nuclear war and the catastrophic destruction of nature, it is and must be possible for all countries in the East and

West to cooperate with each other despite differences in systems and ideas. If the official stand of the Soviet Union's is truly honest, we think it fortunate for the Soviet Union to have expressed this stand, though belatedly. This is because, as long as the Soviet Union automatically considers the Western world as the bourgeois ruling class and applies the schematic principle of class struggle to its dealings with this part of the world, no relations as peaceful partners can take root in East-West relations.

In the meantime, our basic interest is, of course, the future of North-South relations. In this regard, we want to ask Director Kapitsa and the Soviet authorities whether or not North Korea's Kim Il-song regime—accepting the “new thinking” on “rejecting the class struggle in international relations,” a way of thinking mentioned by Director Kapitsa—will indeed see and handle the Korean peninsula issue from a realistic perspective based on this thinking.

It is a fact that North and South Korea are not foreign countries to each other. However, all circumstances have changed so that neither the schematic theory of class revolution nor the Stalinist theory of “national liberation” will solve any of the pending problems with regard to the Korean peninsula, but rather will bring about the destruction of many people and nature.

If a revolution, a domestic conflict, or a war is again sought on the Korean peninsula, it is almost certain that it will bring about the mutual destruction of the entire Korean nation. Therefore, it is certain that neither the doctrinist theory of class struggle nor actual class struggle can solve the North-South issue.

However, even under these circumstances, the Kim Il-song regime has not shown any verifiable sign that it has begun to see the world based upon the “new thinking,” which Director Kapitsa stressed. As Mr Yi Sang-cho pointed out, North Korea, mesmerizing its people into saying, “Thank you, leader,” even when they eat, has turned itself into Kim Il-song's personal “military barracks” and is only thinking, in a semi-religious atmosphere, of “liberating” South Korea at all costs.

Director Kapitsa dubiously asked “Why are negotiations not being actively held between Seoul and Pyongyang?” This is just because the Kim Il-song regime, turning away from the “new thinking” and the “realistic trend,” still adheres to the Stalinist principles and the cult of personality.

For this reason, we think that what the Soviet Union must do first is persuade North Korea to accept the “new thinking” at the earliest possible date, instead of saying, “If South Korea accepts North Korea's proposal to reduce 100,000 troops, progress can be easily made in negotiations.”

Fears of Investment in USSR ‘Unfounded’

SK1909092389 Seoul TONG-A ILBO
in Korean 12 Sep 89 p 6

[Article by reporter Yi Tong-kwan: “Worrying About Investment in the Soviet Union Is Groundless Fear”]

[Text] “Concerns of some of the South Korean businessmen about investment in the Soviet Union, that there is little hope for an investment in the Soviet Union to be successful, or that it runs considerable risk, are all unfounded fears. Under all circumstances, the Soviet Government will protect foreign investment 100 percent,” said Dr (Nikolai Shumelev), 53, chief of the economic section at the Soviet “Institute of the United States and Canada” and deputy to the Congress of People's Deputies, who has come to South Korea to participate in a seminar on Soviet open foreign policy held on 11 September, which was sponsored by the Korean Institute of Social Science, in a press conference arranged at the end of the seminar. He said this in answering to a question on the risks involved with investments in the Soviet Union.

He also said: Not only does the Soviet Government exempt foreign business firms, having invested in the Soviet Union, from taxes for 3 years, but it also provides them with all types of privileges, including cheap power supply, piped water, and factory sites. He then emphasized: I hope that the South Korean business firms would actively invest in the Soviet Union.

Dr (Shumelev), a deputy to the Congress of People's Deputies, which is a Soviet version of the National Assembly, is known as one of the brains, along with Arbatov, 65, director of the Soviet Institute of the United States and Canada, and (?Spandarian), 67, the Institute's deputy director, who are also in South Korea for the above seminar, that assist General Secretary Gorbachev's open policy (perestroika) with theoretical bases. He has drawn wide international attention after writing several dissertations, in which he boldly criticized the Soviet economy, in relation to perestroika.

In the course of the press conference, he offered his frank opinion of the open policy of the Soviet Union, and on the prospects for the Soviet economy, in a serious and passionate manner from start to finish.

[Yi Tong-kwan] It seems that contrary to his words, General Secretary Gorbachev's perestroika has not been as successful as it was claimed in the beginning.

[Shumelev] It is true that the government's reform policy has not been as successful as it promised to be in the beginning. General Secretary Gorbachev promised an annual 5 percent economic growth. However, its latest figure remains below 2 percent, and only during the last year did we manage to keep inflation at 9 percent. Also, we recorded a considerable amount of fiscal deficit last year due to the enormous amount of funds spent for the rehabilitation of Chernobyl nuclear

power station destroyed by an accident, and the damages in Armenian region caused by an earthquake. In addition, the enormous fiscal deficit was generated partly by the fall in the price of crude oil in the international market, the chief source of hard foreign currency, and by an excessive investment in heavy industries. Perhaps most important, the slow progress in perestroyka can be attributed to the bureaucrats and the general public, who fell behind the rapid changes.

[Yi Tong-kwan] Then, is it possible that the reform policy could be reversed?

[(Shumelev)] Even though some of the bureaucrats rebel at the reform policy, it is generally supported by the majority of the people. Despite the unsatisfactory progress in the reform policy, they support its ideals and goals. Therefore, there can be no such things as reversing the reform policy; it takes time.

[Yi Tong-kwan] What do you say about the criticism that Korean-Soviet relations are slow to move?

[(Shumelev)] It has been almost a year since the two countries changed from one of hostile relations, to one of partners in dialogue. The two countries should seek to steadily improve bilateral relations based on cooperation in economic areas. Also, we have difficulty in seeking improved relations with South Korea, because we have to avoid provoking North Korea, our traditional ally, as much as possible.

[Yi Tong-kwan] Some of the South Korean business firms seem to be reluctant to invest in the Soviet Union. What measures do you think your country will take in this regard?

[(Shumelev)] The South Korean businessmen's reluctance to invest in the Soviet Union seems to have been motivated by unnecessary political concerns. As I have explained before, our government has taken various kinds of privileged measures for foreign investors. In addition, they make it a rule to pay for foreign goods with U.S. dollars, and other international currencies, without delay. In particular, our government has taken measures to ensure that foreign investors can retrieve their capital investment, even if regimes change hands in our country.

Dr (Shumelev) stressed: In order to advance economic cooperation between the two countries, the Korean Government should also lend full support to the South Korean businessmen, so that they can extend their business to the Soviet Union without any worry.

Paper Cites Polish Diplomat on Possible Ties

*SK1909105089 Seoul TONG-A ILBO
in Korean 12 Sep 89 p 2*

[Report by Ho Tae-hong from Tokyo]

[Text] Krzysztof Skubiszewski, foreign minister-designate of the newly formed Polish Cabinet, speaking at a

hearing session of the lower house of the National Assembly on 10 September, said that "If it is in the interest of the Polish economy, it is worthwhile for Poland to make an effort to establish diplomatic relations with the ROK," suggesting that Poland is contemplating the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with the ROK following the example of Hungary.

Japanese daily NIHON KEIZAI, carrying its Warsaw correspondent report on 11 September as above, added that this was the first time that a top Polish foreign policy official officially commented on the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between the ROK and Poland.

Loan Agreement Signed With Indonesia

*SK1909070689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT
19 Sep 89*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea will extend Indonesia 10.4 billion won, an equivalent of 13 million U.S. dollars, in a concessionary loan to help finance construction of a road, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

Whang Chang-ki, head of the state-run Export-Import Bank of Korea, signed an agreement here with Benjamin Parwoto, director general in charge of budget of the Indonesian Finance Ministry, to finance a bypass in Padang, Indonesia, a bank spokesman said.

The Korean won-denominated loan will come from the government's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, a ministry official said.

The loan, with annual interest rate of 3.5 percent, is to be repaid over 25 years including a 7 year grace period, he said.

Seoul and Jakarta exchanged a note of support for the project last November.

Gas Drilling To Begin in October

*SK1909073289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0712 GMT
19 Sep 89*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—A dozen prospective natural gas deposits with estimated reserves of at least 11.2 million tons have been identified on the continental shelf some 200 kilometers east of South Korea's Southeastern coast, Exploitech Co. of the United States said Tuesday after completing a five-month survey.

The two top prospects are in block Six-1, east of the Southeastern industrial city of Pohang, according to a report on the survey, carried out for the Korea Petroleum Development Co. (PEDCO).

Five prospective gas reservoirs were found in previous surveys of the area. Exploitech specializes in the analysis and evaluation of geological strata and rock samples in search of oil.

"We are considering beginning exploratory drilling in the Dolphin V structure and 1A structure recommended by Exploitech," a PEDCO official said.

PEDCO plans to start drilling in November.

'Reckless' Issuing of Judiciary Writs Claimed

SK2009012289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] Opposition lawmakers harshly criticized the current judiciary for having chimed in with the prosecutors attempting to use security-related incidents for political purposes.

During the first day of inspection of the judiciary yesterday, opposition members of the Assembly Legislation-Judiciary Committee blamed that the number of writs of arrest issued by the courts has sharply increased since the arrest of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan for his unauthorized visit to Pyongyang.

Rep. Hong Yong-ki, 70, of the Party for Peace and Democracy said, "The judiciary, which should be the last bulwark for human rights protection, is issuing writs of arrest recklessly, riding on a storm of a series of security-related incidents following the Rev. Mun scandal."

In particular, Hong, the oldest active lawyer-lawmaker, called for the abrogation of one clause, at least, in the National Security Law which stipulates that it is a crime even to fail to report to investigation authorities other violations of the law.

"It is head-on contrary to the moral code which overrides the law in a civilized country," said Rep. Hong.

He was referring to the indictment of his party president Kim Tae-chung, floor leader Kim Won-ki and several other figures on charges of failure to give information about Mun's Pyongyang visit last year to the government authorities. Rep. Chang Sok-hwa of the Reunification Democratic Party, quoting materials from the police authorities revealed that the number of people arrested during the one and a half years of the Sixth Republic was double those arrested during the Fifth Republic.

An average 3.7 persons have been arrested everyday during the current Sixth Republic compared with 1.6 persons during the seven years of the Fifth Republic, said Rep. Chang, who also practices law.

He said, "More serious is the fact that most of the arrested are students and workers."

"In a different direction, however, Yi Chang-sok, younger brother of former first lady Yi Sun-cha, and other figures involved in Fifth Republic misdeeds received "lighter" sentences, which is against the principle of equity in law enforcement," said Rep. Chang.

Energy Minister Calls for Nuclear Agency

SK2009022689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Sep 89 p 6

[Text] Minister of Energy and Resources Yi Pong-so yesterday called for the creation of an international nuclear regulatory agency to deal with safety and related issues.

"Such an agency will develop internationally agreed codes of practice covering technical, economic, social and political components of nuclear energy and will complement the role of the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)," Yi said.

Delivering a keynote speech on behalf of developing countries at the 14th World Energy Conference assembly in Montreal, Minister Yi said developing nuclear options provides credible solutions for both availability and environmental questions particularly for resource-poor developing countries.

He said nuclear energy has been the prime vehicle to reduce the nation's excessive dependence on foreign energy sources and the task it faces is to heighten its self-sufficiency in capital and technology.

Pointing out that the major challenge the nuclear industry faces is how to resolve the safety issues, Minister Yi called upon the international nuclear community to face squarely the antinuclear sentiments to resolve the safety issues once and for all.

The Korean minister emphasized stability and availability of energy for sustained global economic growth.

In view of the importance of conservation and renewable energy sources, he said, the role of industrialized countries and cooperation between developed and developing countries are crucial.

"In developing new technologies for conservation and renewable energy, they should be expediting the transfer of these technologies to developing countries," Yi said.

Noting that a sustainable energy future requires selecting utilization of environmentally benign energy sources, he said a global approach is necessary to overcome transboundary phenomena of environmental degradation.

He said, "Here again, industrial countries, consuming 80 percent of world energy resources, should recognize that they are to carry the lion's share of the total burden and be willing to provide necessary aid to developing countries whose primary objective of economic growth is almost mandatory, to be compromised with environmental constraints."

Rise in Student, Worker Arrests Reported

SK2009070289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0615 GMT
20 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—Over 1,000 students have been arrested and 15 others placed on wanted lists for joining anti-government demonstrations since President No Tae-u took office in February 1988.

A Justice Ministry report submitted to the National Assembly on Wednesday said 588 arrests were made in student demonstrations this year and 505 last year.

During the same 18-month period, 533 workers were arrested in protests linked to labor disputes, which numbered 505 with 235,739 workers participating.

Arrests of workers more than doubled this year to 366 from 167 in 1988, and the number of workers taking part in demonstrations also more than doubled, according to the report.

The report said the number of labor protests increased to 294 this year from 211 last year with the number of participants rising from 77,117 to 158,622.

Some 150 farmers went to jail during the same period, in which 151 demonstrations were attended by 49,052 farmers. [passage omitted]

Buddhists Seek To Invite Monks From North

SK2009071889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0554 GMT
20 Sep 89

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's largest Buddhist denomination said Wednesday it will seek government permission to send a delegation to North Korea and to invite a group of North Korean monks to visit the South.

With 58 out of 75 members attending, a central clan meeting of the Chogye order decided to dispatch 75 monks, three from each of the 25 head temples across the country, to North Korea and invite some North Korean monks and laymen to visit the South.

The monks, from the oldest and largest of South Korea's 27 Buddhist denominations, said a plan will be drawn up before a regular central clan meeting at the end of November.

They hope to have a joint service for Buddha's birthday in the spring if they get the go-ahead from the Unification Board.

Some Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen have individually applied to visit to North Korea.

Buddhism is rapidly losing ground in South Korea, but it is still a powerful religious group with an estimated 8.59 million followers, or 18 percent of the Korean population, and over 8,000 temples.

Burma**Revocation of Party Registrations Announced****National Politics Front**

*BK1909141989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[“Announcement No 314 of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar, dated 19 September 1989—5th day of the waning moon of Tawthalin, 1351 Burmese era”]

[Text] Subject: Deregistration of National Politics Front, NPF, as a political party.

1. The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] announces that the National Politics Front, which has its headquarters at No 397, 84th Street—between 38th and 39th Streets—526th Block, Maha Aungmye Anauk, Mandalay Southeast Township, Mandalay Division, was permitted registration as a political party by the commission in accordance with Article 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 132, dated 15 November 1988.

2. Since there is substantial evidence that the party is an overt organization of the Burma Communist Party, engaged in an armed rebellion against the state, the party is in breach of Article 3B of the Political Parties Registration Law. The registration of the National Politics Front as a political party with this commission has therefore been revoked, effective today. [19 Sep]

By the authority vested in me:
Signed: Aye Maung, secretary.

Evergreen Young Men Association

*BK1909142989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[“Announcement No 316 of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar, dated 19 September 1989—5th day of the waning moon of Tawthalin, 1351 Burmese era”]

[Text] Subject: Deregistration of the Evergreen Young Men Association, as a political party.

1. The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] announces that the Evergreen Young Men Association, which has its headquarters on Circuit Road, Monywa Taung Ward, Monywa, Sagaing Division, was permitted registration as a political party by the commission in accordance with Article 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 111, dated 10 November 1988.

2. Since there is substantial evidence that the party is an overt organization of the Burma Communist Party,

engaged in an armed rebellion against the state, the party is in breach of Article 3B of the Political Parties Registration Law. The registration of the Evergreen Young Men Association as a political party with this commission has therefore been revoked in accordance with Article 6 of the Political Parties Registration Law with effect from today.

By the authority vested in me:
Signed: Aye Maung, secretary.

Education Ministry To Reopen Vocational Schools

*BK2009144689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[“Announcement of the Ministry of Education, Government of the Union of Myanmar, on permission to reopen vocational training schools, dated 20 September 1989—6th day of the waning moon of Tawthalin, Burmese era 1351”]

[Text] It is hereby announced that the following vocational training schools under the Ministry of Education's Technical, Agricultural, and Vocational Department are permitted to reopen on Monday, 9 October 1989:

1. Commerce training schools,
2. Domestic science and vocational training schools,
3. Handicraft training schools,
4. Machinery repairs and maintenance training schools, and
5. Fisheries training schools.

[Signed] Dr Pe Thein, minister, Ministry of Education.

Students React to Khin Nyunt Remarks

*BK1909062389 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Sep 89 p 9*

[Text] During the so-called press conference where no foreign correspondents were present and attended only by Burmese journalists on September 9, 1989—the report of which was broadcast by the Burma Broadcasting Service from 9 to September 12—Brig-Gen Khin Nyunt gave a non-stop, lengthy speech making slanderous statements against popular opposition leaders, foreign diplomats, the foreign media, and the democratic movement of the people. We the ABSDF (All Burma Students' Democratic Front) draw the following conclusions from Khin Nyunt's statements:

1. That the student movement on 8-8-88 and the democratic uprising in March and June were influenced by the Burma Communist Party (BCP);
2. That the popular uprising was also provoked by rightists, foreign diplomats, foreign broadcasting stations, journalists, and overseas Burmese opposed to the government.

Khin Nyunt's inability to make a sound judgement, the baselessness of the accusations hurled by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), the unstable

state of mind and the blunders committed by the military regime are clearly reflected in the self-contradictory explanation of Khin Nyunt.

The SLORC discredited the recent popular democratic uprising by saying that it was provoked and influenced by the insurgents in Burma, right-wing elements, foreign diplomats and certain overseas radio stations, and that the student activists are merely misguided youths.

The ABSDF knows for a fact that Khin Nyunt, as a man on the spot, not only witnessed but was the key player in the plot to crush the popular uprising. Since he was the one who charted the anti-strike campaign, he knew very well about the poisoning of food and water of the demonstrating masses; about the campaign to defame the most popular opposition leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; about the ex-servicemen being given sacks of money to assassinate and behead the student and monk leaders; and about the mass release of convicts from jails and prisons nationwide.

These campaigns were to provoke a violent reaction from the demonstrators so that the military can use it as an excuse to brutally suppress the popular uprising. Many students and people escaped to remote border areas due to the bloody crackdown on pro-democracy forces by the military following the coup on Sept 18, 1988. Hence it is not at the behest of or because of anyone's urging, as Khin Nyunt has suggested, that the students had sought refuge at the border areas to continue their struggle for democracy.

Since the Burmese media is under strict censorship of the SLORC and as a total blackout of news has been in force, it comes as no surprise that the Burmese people would rather rely on foreign media sources than the Burma Broadcasting Service or the only newspaper, the WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY which is published in both the Burmese and English languages, [and] is controlled by the government as propaganda tools.

Khin Nyunt's criticism of the free and democratic media covering Burma shows his inability to cope with reality. The BBC, VOA, and the All India Radio were and still are the only reliable sources of information for the entire Burmese population. We, the Burmese, would rather trust our own media sources provided, of course, they aren't run by self-serving people like Khin Nyunt.

The SLORC, in order to discourage the people who are eagerly awaiting news about the student movement, tried to discredit the ABSDF. It said the ABSDF was split into many groups with some 50 people headed by Chairman Ko Htun Aung Gyaw and General Secretary Ko Than Win; that 150 led by Ko Tun U was based in Manerplaw; and that a troika of S. Aung Lwin, Dr Kyaw Thet U and Dr Cynthia leads a group of 200 strong. Nothing can be further from the truth. There are still thousands of students all along the Burmese border. We are well coordinated and united in our determination to gain democracy and human rights for our people.

Khin Nyunt accused the DAILY TELEGRAPH, THE TIMES, THE INDEPENDENT, THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THE BANGKOK POST, THE NATION, THE WASHINGTON POST, THE NEW YORK TIMES, ASIaweek and FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, TIME and NEWSWEEK magazines as interfering in the Burmese internal affairs by reporting false news to the world population. It is needless to say that if Khin Nyunt is really true to others, he should have been true to himself first by telling the truth.

Moreover, the SLORC is now openly justifying Ne Win's seizure of power from the legally elected government by stating that such a coup d'etat was necessary because of the deteriorating situation in the country.

Although the SLORC has been raising its voice of a free and fair election, it is not in a position to do so. The SLORC's statements in itself are evidence enough that it is not neutral and its members are merely that of the Burma Socialist Programme Party [BSPP].

The SLORC also denied the statement of the American Ambassador that the politicians and student activists under detention were tortured brutally. But will the SLORC be confident enough to allow an international inspection team to observe the happenings in those prisons? As for those who are well aware of the Burmese issues, mass arrests, mass killings, bloodshed and tortures are a reality of life in Burma these days.

If the SLORC is really neutral and free from prejudice and bias, it should criticize and blame Ne Win for the coup against the legally elected government in 1962, and all the ruin he had done to the national economy during his 26 years reign of terror. Ne Win's achievement is the present status that Burma is in—political and social chaos and the situation of being registered as one of the least developed countries in the world. Therefore, instead of praising Ne Win and his cohorts, the SLORC should arrest them and put them on trial.

The SLORC confessed that in 1980 there was a clandestine peace talk between the KIO [Kachin Independence Organization] and the BSPP/military regime and that they were cheated by the KIO's demands. It was never known what was discussed or what were KIO's demands. We were given to understand that the BSPP demanded an unconditional surrender for which the BSPP persuasively offered party membership to KIO leaders. Why was this not mentioned by Khin Nyunt? He even forgot that he is now a member of the SLORC and has nothing to do with the BSPP. He spoke as if he were still the representative of the BSPP when explaining the peace talks with the KIO.

Senator Moynihan urged that political parties in Burma should have the right to campaign freely for election, the election proceedings should be observed by international organizations, and the civil war should be ceased and all revolutionary forces should have the right to participate

in the election. How can Khin Nyunt deny that these are not just and legal demands and not in conformity with people's will?

The SLORC also found fault with opposition leaders U Nu, Bo Yan Naing (deceased), Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and U Tin U for overseas connection and correspondence, and visits abroad. But why did not the SLORC say anything about Ne Win and his BSPP members' yearly holidays abroad for which millions of dollars were spent. This shows Khin Nyunt's insincerity and narrow-mindedness.

The Burma Broadcasting Service reported the concluding speech by Khin Nyunt at his press conference in Rangoon on Sept 9, 1989.

In his explanation, Khin Nyunt repeatedly asked what would be the consequences if the Defence Forces were to split. He implied that it would be disastrous for the country. We, however, believe that it would only cause grave harm to the responsible officials of the SLORC who are protecting the interest of the few at the expense of the people in the whole country. We vividly remember that when the defence forces split in the Philippines, Marcos had to flee. The people in Burma will also mete out appropriate justice to the military dictators when that time comes.

There is no valid reason to suggest that our country will become a colony or that it will be enslaved again, this is because the days of the colonial masters are over. But what Khin Nyunt should bear in mind is the example of Cambodia. Because of a genocidal campaign in that country in which millions were killed by fellow countrymen under a one-party system, Vietnam with the help of the local people invaded the country to depose the Pol Pot communist regime. We however agree that our country is being enslaved—enslaved by the military masters for the past 27 years.

Although the SLORC is claiming that it has temporarily taken over the country and that it has nothing to do with the BSPP, we cannot help but notice that the NUP [National Unity Party], which is the BSPP in everything but the name alone, is enjoying all the facilities, offices, and assets of the BSPP with the permission of the SLORC. This point alone makes a mockery of Khin Nyunt's claim that the SLORC is neutral and stays clear of political parties.

We believe that Khin Nyunt's allegations against the NLD [National League for Democracy] of disunity within the party, that the members are jockeying for position, and the rifts between different factions, are totally unfair in light of the fact that the military has put all its leading members under detention. If the party is disintegrating as he suggests, there is no need for the SLORC to behave in a cowardly manner.

Khin Nyunt criticized U Tin U for "spreading falsehood" when the latter warned of an impending coup

during the mass uprising last year. But the fact is the coup did take place. Perhaps, Khin Nyunt has a very short memory.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Sultan Azlan Shah Installed As Ninth King

BK1809051489 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0347 GMT 18 Sep 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 18 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Sultan Azlan Muhibbuddin Shah, 61, was installed today as Malaysia's ninth Yang Di-pertuan Agong [Paramount Ruler] in a resplendent ceremony rich in tradition.

The ceremony, which dates back five centuries, was held in the Throne Room of the Istana Negara [State Palace] here and was witnessed by the rulers from the 13 states of Malaysia and 690 dignitaries.

Pahang and Perak were represented by their regents while the king of Johor was represented by Tunku Osman Ibni Almarhum Tunku Temenggong Ahmad.

Representing the sultan of Brunei Darussalam was his brother, Pengiran Muda Haji Mohamed Bolkiah, while former Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman was a special guest.

Sultan Azlan Muhibbuddin Shah, who is the sultan of Malaysia's central state Perak and a former lord president, begins his reign for a five-year term as the new king of Malaysia.

More Vietnamese Boat People Arrive 17 Sep

BK1709144789 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service
in Malay 1430 GMT 17 Sep 89

[Text] Twenty-one illegal Vietnamese immigrants aboard a boat landed at Nikmat Beach, Kuala Besar, Kelantan, this morning. The group consists of 13 men, 4 women, and 4 children. They have been placed under the temporary control of the Coast Guard.

Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew Interviewed by Thai Daily

BK1809025989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
18 Sep 89 p 6

["Full text" of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's "written responses to questions submitted by THE NATION" in an interview with reporter Toomsak C. Phalanuphap in Singapore on 16 September]

[Text] THE NATION: It is generally believed in Thailand that there is still a large number (perhaps several hundreds) of illegal Thai workers in Singapore. Since

Singapore's final amnesty has already expired, those Thais will face punishment which includes three strokes of the cane if they are arrested. But caning illegal Thai workers will likely once again create an uproar and anti-Singapore sentiments in Thailand. What can Thailand and Singapore do now to prevent such an embarrassing situation?

Mr Lee: I believe that after the strenuous efforts made by Thai diplomats, Thai parliamentarians and Thai trade union leaders, working with their Singapore counterparts and supported by Singapore television and newspapers, there should be very few illegal Thai workers left in Singapore, certainly not several hundreds.

The Thai Deputy Foreign Minister, Praphat Limpaphan, during the second effort to get every illegal worker out on another general amnesty said to our Foreign Minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng, and on Singapore TV that this would be the last time that Thailand would seek special consideration from Singapore on this problem. In future, Thailand would have to let the law take its course and would not create any problem for the Singapore Government.

Singapore has tried its best to accommodate Thai sentiments. But we cannot change our system of criminal law and punishment. Caning is routine punishment in the system we inherited from the British and it works for Singaporeans.

THE NATION: The Chatchai administration has been promoting its policy of transforming Indochina from a battlefield into a marketplace even though the Cambodian conflict has not yet been resolved. What is the Prime Minister's position on this issue? And what is his assessment of what Thailand has done so far in pursuing this policy?

Mr Lee: Changing a battlefield into a marketplace is a graphic picture of what peace can bring to Vietnam and Cambodia. But first, there must be peace, and that requires a comprehensive settlement. After peace has come, there will be a time lag before as the Bible says "they shall beat their swords into plough-shares and their spears into pruning hooks".

I think the Thai government is doing its best to realize this aim. But it requires the cooperation of the Vietnamese government in Hanoi. Without a comprehensive settlement and peace, there will not be the massive flow of funds from the US, Japan, EC and the World Bank which can repair the infrastructure of roads, bridges, power stations, water supply, telecommunications and so on. Only then can the two countries become productive again.

THE NATION: The Chatchai administration has recently unveiled an ambitious plan to develop the southern peninsula. What is the Prime Minister's assessment of the prospect of this plan? Is Singapore interested in setting up industries in the Thai southern region?

Mr Lee: In the 1970s I read a report by a Rand Corporation team which included a nuclear scientist, Prof

Edward Teller, on their assessment of the feasibility of a Kra Canal. They said it was possible to create a second canal using nuclear explosives.

I have not read the recent plan to develop the southern peninsula. I am sure the potential is great because the area is strategically located with seaports facing West towards the Indian Ocean and East towards the Pacific. When the infrastructure has been laid, I am sure Singapore industrialists will be interested.

THE NATION: Prime Minister Chatchai has called for an ASEAN summit to discuss the ASEAN role in ending the Cambodian conflict and integrating Burma and Indochina into the ASEAN economies, among other issues. Does Prime Minister Lee see any justification in holding another ASEAN summit any time soon?

Mr Lee: I am sorry but I have not read of any call for an ASEAN Summit to discuss ASEAN's role in ending the Cambodian conflict nor have I heard of integrating Burma and Indochina into the ASEAN economies.

Burma can open up at any time their government decides. The country has tremendous natural resources and they are undamaged because they have not been at war like Vietnam and Cambodia. Burma needs merely to resolve a few domestic problems. And an opening up will help solve them.

But Indochina must first stop fighting. Then they have to clear up the debris of war and they need international help to repair their infrastructure, roads, bridges, harbour, airports, telecommunications, power, better seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, farm machinery etc., before they can become productive. But before all this there must be a comprehensive settlement.

For a summit there must be substantial issues which have been discussed and agreed by officials, leaving only some differences to be resolved at a summit.

THE NATION: The Chatchai administration has decided against taking any formal position on Singapore's recent offer of military facilities to the U.S. armed forces—basically because it was unclear about the real extent and intention of the offer. Would the Prime Minister please clarify on the extent of the offer and Singapore's intention?

Mr Lee: If the offer to the U.S. to use facilities in Singapore was not helpful to the Philippines, I would not have made it. I want to make it easier for the Philippines to host the bases, not to transfer them to Singapore. It was not Singapore's intention to stimulate a debate on the U.S. military presence amongst ASEAN countries. However, the press has stimulated a debate which is to the good. Each country's public position is clearer. The private position is unstated but can be perceived by reading between the lines.

I have not offered Singapore as an alternative to the Philippines. The scale of the facilities Singapore can offer is totally different. We are a small island and this

places severe limits. For example when British forces were based in Singapore quite a substantial part of the personnel were sited in Malaysia.

THE NATION: What will be the topic and theme of the Prime Minister's special lecture at the Thai National Defence College?

Mr Lee: This era after the Cold war is part of my lecture to the Thai National Defence College.

[THE NATION says: Tomorrow: more questions and answers on Cambodia and the new Soviet threat.]

'Second Part' of Interview

BK1909030389 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Sep 89 p 8

["Second part" of interview with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew by THE NATION reporter Toemsak C. Phalanuphap in Singapore on 16 September]

[Text]In Thailand we are in the process of abolishing the anti-communist law, and General Chawalit has proposed a new comprehensive internal security law. But there is quite a lot of opposition to this because all the violations are already covered under the criminal code. What is your reaction to this kind of argument?

I'm not able to express a sensible opinion because I'm not familiar with the background to your laws. I'm more familiar with Malaysia because we shared one common set of laws and more or less similar problems. **I think there is one common similarity in all these three countries, that is the communists have been defeated. Do you agree with this assessment?**

I'm not sure whether it is as conclusive in Thailand as in Malaysia and Singapore. There are very large rural areas in Thailand where you're never sure how many pockets there are of them in the mountains. They can come back after a period of time. If you go through a bad recession or a depression over several years, bad agricultural prices, poor trade, they could revive. So I'm not sure about that.

But for Malaysia, they are yet to be defeated, because they are still armed across the border. But they have been denied any chance of winning significant support. That is also true of Singapore.

The problem now is not so much the communist ideology, because as an ideology, it is bankrupt. The idea that Marxism, Leninism can create this golden age for the workers, who through the dictatorship of the communist party, will enjoy paradise on earth—that is completely debunked.

The problem now is that the techniques of how to organize a revolution clandestinely, how to gather support, how to collect subscriptions, extort money, buy arms, to organize cells—that has been perfected and will

remain and will be used by other movements. It will be used by dissident movements, separatist movements.

It's like terrorism. It started off with the Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc teaching the terrorists in the Middle East how to disrupt Israel and the West for not solving the Arab problem. But from there it has spread, and there are centres now in the Arab world as sophisticated, if not better than the Soviet and East bloc centres. It's also gone into Nicaragua and Cuba.

So it is no longer dependent on the Soviet Union. Although the Soviet Union now disapproves of terrorism, it cannot stop it because terrorism has taken roots elsewhere.

In the same way, our problem now is no longer communism as an ideology, but communist methods of creating revolution and disorder to overthrow a government, because those methods are available. It's like a patent. They have discovered how to make this magic box for revolution. So even though the magician has been proved to be a fraud, somebody else can use the box.

In southern Thailand we have a very active programme to accept the surrender of the CPM [Communist Party of Malaya] guerrillas. How do you assess the success of this programme so far? Did it help reduce insurgency in Malaysia and Singapore?

So far, those who have surrendered belong to the non-mainstream faction. The mainstream faction, the orthodox CPM, has not surrendered. I believe they are still negotiating their terms, not to surrender, but to dissolve themselves. They don't want to surrender. Part of the terms will be what happens after they dissolve. Can they go back to Malaysia, to Singapore, and exercise democratic rights, which is of course what they want.

I can't speak for Malaysia. I don't think we can agree to anybody exercising democratic rights until we are sure he has been rehabilitated. A person can't after 30 years of armed revolution become a democrat the next day.

But so far there is no bilateral cooperation on the so-called rehabilitation of these former CPM?

No. Because those who have settled in Thailand did not want to be rehabilitated. That's why they settle there.

If they can come here (go to Singapore) and not be arrested, they may want to come back.

But we must make sure that they are rehabilitated and no longer will preach communism.

So far the prospect of a ceasefire in Cambodia doesn't seem to be bright. How can we be so certain that after some months of fighting, the Khmer Rouge will still want to go back to negotiations?

I don't think anybody can be certain of the outcome. It is a risk which Hun Sen and the Vietnamese have decided

to take, to test the ground. And probably it is not a risk they are taking without safeguards.

If after testing the ground, they find that they can hold it, then there won't be more talks. But if they cannot hold it on their own, then there will be more talks. I believe, unless something miraculous has happened, it is unlikely that Hun Sen's PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] forces and militia can do what 150,000 Vietnamese troops could not do over 11 years.

Which means the Khmer Rouge will be able to gain a lot of ground?

That's a risk everybody has to take as a result of the Vietnamese and Hun Sen deciding to take this course.

Yet ASEAN and the US still oppose what they call a return to power of the Khmer Rouge.

The return to power of the Khmer Rouge can only be guaranteed after elections have been held.

150,000 troops have not been able to eliminate the Khmer Rouge after nearly 11 years primarily because China is determined to support them. I believe even if the ground rules are changed, China will find a way to support the Khmer Rouge somehow, because not to do so means to have been defeated by Vietnamese guile, trickery and cunning.

But if after a vote has been taken, and the Khmer Rouge is unable to win the vote, then China can, without betraying the Khmer Rouge and losing face internationally, stop their support.

Hence there must be a free vote first before we can expect peace.

I think another problem with the ASEAN position is we are counting so much on that the Cambodian people will know how to vote freely.

That is a risk we have to take because the Cambodian people are in the best position to know what is good for them. The basic tenet, the basic faith of democracy is that a people know what is in their best interests.

We cannot tell the Cambodian people you cannot vote for the Khmer Rouge. Who are we? But I do not believe that in a free, fair and secret vote, that the Khmer Rouge will win.

China has agreed to elections because of international opinion. So we must hold her to this position. There must be a vote, there must be international peace-keeping forces to ensure that the vote is fair and free. If the Khmer Rouge does not win, China then has a good reason to stop aid. Then there will be peace. **Will ASEAN ask China to stop then? Of course, after the vote. After the vote?**

Yes. If after the vote, China continues to support (the Khmer Rouge), I believe the whole world will turn against her. And she knows that. But she also knows that

until there is a vote, there is no reason why a nationalist force, even though it is communist, must give up.

'Final Part' of Interview

BK2009040589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
20 Sep 89 p 8

[**"Final part"** of interview with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew by *THE NATION* reporter Toemsak C. Phalanuphap in Singapore on 16 September]

[Text] **Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has been meeting with Cambodian leaders to try to talk them into a ceasefire after the Vietnamese withdrawal later this month. What is your position on this latest Thai initiative?**

Prime Minister Chatchai has undertaken a delicate task to get the four Cambodian factions to agree on a ceasefire. They failed to agree in spite of one month of the most intensive discussions and with the help of representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council, all ASEAN governments, plus India, Laos and Canada.

I hope Prime Minister Chatchai can succeed. Sooner or later, there must be a ceasefire, probably as part of a comprehensive settlement.

So far the opinion of knowledgeable observers is that after the Vietnamese withdrawal, fighting in Cambodia will intensify. What is your impression on what will happen? And should the fighting intensify, what will be the most likely outcome?

I do not know what will happen immediately. There could be intensified fighting or there could be cautious probing by the guerrilla forces to test, probe and determine whether the Vietnamese have really withdrawn before launching big attacks. They must know it is easy to have many Vietnamese troops left behind, disguised in PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] uniform or as militia or settlers.

Another issue of great interest to us is your offer to the US to use military facilities in Singapore.

There are no developments until they (the US) have studied the survey team report and decided what to do.

That offer, I think, has already done some good.

Already done some good? Like what?

It has made clear that the Filipinos are not alone. That makes it easier for them.

How do you read the Thai position so far?

You read the newspapers. So do I. I also speak to ministers and generals privately. I know the position. I believe so do you.

Formerly, the Thai position is no position because they said they were unclear of your intention and the extent of your offer.

I'm quite comfortable.

And just a few days ago in Moscow, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas reiterated that Indonesia considers all foreign bases in Southeast Asia as a temporary phenomenon. Doesn't that go against your position or your offer?

Not at all. I think this is a temporary arrangement. It will not be forever.

In any case, with developments in military technology over the next 15 to 20 years, it may not be necessary to have so many forward bases. As in Europe, the US have only token troops and masses of equipment in position—tanks, artillery, ammunition, vehicles. In case of a war, they fly the troops over within one, two days. Military technology may make forward bases less important.

One tends to think that Singapore still looks at the regional balance of power from a Cold War perspective. You think you still need to deter the Soviet expansion in this area?

Read my lecture on Tuesday [19 September] (at the Thailand's National Defence College).

You'll address this question?

Yes. I will address this question.

But Thailand is now no longer afraid of Soviet expansion, we don't think it is a threat any more.

It's no longer the same threat. If you are a Soviet marshal of the Red Army, you know day-by-day that if ever you go to war against NATO, the Poles and Hungarians may not be dependable. The East Germans may well be on the other side. Who knows whether the Czech people are more dependable than their leaders? Definitely the Rumanians are not dependable. So the position has already altered.

But that does not mean the Soviet Union has become a weak power. Its military capability is enormous. If it can't solve its economic problems whilst it has got this tremendous military power, it may find a way to solve their economic problems through pressures these forces can apply.

We must hope that Gorbachev succeeds, because it's good for the world. In case he doesn't and somebody else takes over while they still have a military preponderance, it is not a trouble-free world. Think about it.

But still we are too far away from the Soviet Union.

No, in the Soviet Far East, their armaments have not been reduced. In Cam Ranh Bay and Danang, their force levels have not been reduced. In the Indian Ocean, their ships and submarines are still on patrol. But over 10

years, as perestroika and glasnost succeeds, there would be a completely different picture.

In the meantime, can ASEAN, the six of us, do something instead of relying or continuing to rely on the US?

Let us be realistic. The Japanese have to rely on the US, both for security and for economics. Can we, the six, equal the Japanese? I'm not saying that we lack self-confidence. It's just that we have not got the industrial capacity. Another 30, 40 years, the position may be different if we all industrialize and reach the stage of Japan today.

Lee Kuan Yew's Thai Defense College Address

*BK1909143389 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Excerpts] The prime minister has warned that for the sake of peace we must ensure that aggression does not pay. That he said, is the cardinal lesson of our century. Mr Lee Kuan Yew said that aggression would be considered profitable if Vietnam can get away with the partial settlement of the Cambodian problem. Vietnam would also have won through the peace process what it failed to win on the battlefields. This, Mr Lee said, would encourage aggression again some time in the future. For a longer term peace and stability of Southeast Asia Vietnam must not gain from its act of aggression.

Mr Lee was addressing some 300 senior military officers and civilians of the National Defense College in Bangkok, which is the highest military training institute in Thailand.

Mr Lee reiterated that the solution most likely to lead to a peaceful future is the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. Mr Lee said if Mr Hun Sen could win the right to rule Cambodia through free and fair elections without controlling the administration and without rigging the results, he would have derived the power through the support of the Cambodian people, not through Vietnamese force of arms. Any other way of leaving Mr Hun Sen in charge would mean that aggression does pay.

According to Mr Lee, people learn more from experience than from failure. If there is no profit from aggression they will not commit the next act of aggression.

Making another point, Mr Lee said that the era we have known since the end of World War II has ended. The threat of the Soviet Union and its communist satellites expanding and threatening other countries is visibly dissolving. However, what kind of Soviet Union will emerge in Glasnost and Perestroika is very much in the balance. Mr Lee said we must wish the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, success. Mr Lee said if Mr Gorbachev fails an unstable Soviet Union which set powerful weapons of war wasting on finance economic systems would be a danger to the peace and stability of the world. This is for so long as they have weapons they are given the power to

change the course of event by force. But Mr Lee said although the confrontation between the communist countries and democracy is over, there are other crises to consider. Competitions between big powers for influence in parts of world will go on in a multi-polar whirl.

Increasing the power of the UN to uphold peace by its ability to enforce the UN Security Council resolution to moderate and restraint these tendencies [as heard]. Mr Lee said wars are becoming increasingly unprofitable. UN sanctions can make wars even less profitable, for the competition between nations may concentrate on their economics. However, Mr Lee said no one could be sure how long this would take. [passage omitted]

The prime minister returned home this evening after a 2-day visit to Bangkok.

Ships Barred From Transporting Oil to Pretoria

BK1509114089 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 15 Sep 89

[Text] The government has banned from today the (transport) of oil to South Africa by ships flying the Singapore flag, and an administrative ban on the export of oil and petroleum products to South Africa has also been imposed.

A Foreign Ministry statement says Singapore is unequivocally opposed to apartheid and the racist policies of the South African Government. It has also consistently supported the United Nations General Assembly resolutions condemning the repressive policies and practices of the Pretoria regime.

The ministry says the ban complies with the UN resolution calling for a complete stop to the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa. It is also in line with the Commonwealth accord on South Africa, which calls for an oil embargo against the country.

The ministry says Singapore [words indistinct]. The government, it adds, firmly discourages contacts of any kind, including political, economic, military, cultural, and sports contacts with South Africa, and it is ready to cooperate in the (latest) international efforts that will prevent oil trade with South Africa and isolate the Pretoria regime. All imports from South Africa are already banned in Singapore under the provisions of Imports, South Africa, Order 1965.

Cambodia

Military Said Recruiting by Compulsory Draft

BK2009022589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
20 Sep 89 pp 1, 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon and P.K. Katharason in Phnom Penh]

[Text] The Cambodian armed forces have recruited thousands of young people in a sweeping compulsory

draft which began several weeks ago to brace the government's defence for a feared civil war with the battle-hardened Khmer Rouge and other resistance guerrillas, residents in Phnom Penh said recently.

Although government officials were reluctant to reveal the number of young people conscripted, they confirmed that such measures had taken place.

The measures, they said, are crucial to an effective national defence.

The compulsory draft began after the government completed its recent recruitment campaigns in the provinces, coinciding with full-scale preparations for the final Vietnamese troop withdrawal, scheduled to be completed by September 27.

Residents here said that Cambodians of draft age are living in fear of being pressed into the armed forces. Some have gone into hiding while others have refused to leave their homes.

At the same time, however, many Cambodians express fears that the country's armed forces will not be strong enough to withstand a prolonged war against the Khmer Rouge and the other resistance forces.

The Phnom Penh armed forces are estimated to comprise 40,000 troops and 250,000 local militiamen trained by Vietnamese soldiers.

About 25,000 of the estimated 50,000 resistance troops are reported to be Khmer Rouge guerrillas, with the rest loyal to nominal resistance head Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann.

Under the newly-revised Cambodian constitution, military and auxiliary civilian services are citizens' obligations. The Ministry of National Defence is obligated to draw up a comprehensive plan for a nationwide recruitment into the national services twice a year.

Local newspaper reports say response to the draft campaign has been poor. Many of those drafted desert the army.

Some residents said that parents are now being urged to push their sons to join the armed forces for the sake of the country's defence.

Some people believe that many prospective draftees from the provinces fled to the capital as soon as the programme was launched.

However, in recent weeks, they are unable to find a place to hide.

Some are reportedly taken away in small groups in surprise raids on various places in the city.

A trader at the central market said last week that army officials took away a group of 14 men in two separate roundups. He said the men were in their twenties.

"Many do not want to go," the trader said, who feels he will not be forced into conscription as he has passed the 40-year limit.

It is believed that the present exercise is aimed at jobless men between 18 and 36. But some local residents claim the army is recruiting any young men they can find, including students.

Departing SRV Volunteers Receive Recognition

Heng Samrin Awards Decorations

BK1909071589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] A ceremony was held at the Basak Conference Hall at 0800 on the morning of 19 September to confer medals on units of the heroic Vietnamese volunteer Army that are being repatriated after successfully fulfilling their proletarian, internationalist duties in Cambodia. The ceremony was chaired by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia, and attended by high-ranking leaders of party, government, and mass organizations, cadres and employees from various central ministries and offices, and more than 1,200 Phnom Penh residents.

Comrades Heng Samrin and Chea Sim conferred the "Angkor" medals on Fronts 479, 579, 779, and 979, Infantry Divisions 330 and 302, Air Transport Division 370, and the 5th Naval Unit.

At the same time, Comrade General Bou Thang, Comrade Chea Soth, Comrade Mat Ly, Comrade Ney Pena, Comrade Nguon Nhel, Comrade Lieutenant General Pol Saroeun, female Comrade Mean Sam-an, and Comrade Sam Sundoeun conferred the first class "National Defense" medals on 74 units subordinate to the eight units mentioned above.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chea Sim highly appraised the immense sacrifices made by the heroic Vietnamese Army volunteers in the cause of defending and building the Cambodian motherland. He also extended best wishes to the comrades-in-arms and to their Vietnamese mothers and elder sisters for them to achieve even greater victories.

In his reply, Comrade Khieu Anh Lun, commander of Front 479, representing all of the repatriating Vietnamese Army volunteers, acclaimed the achievements made by the Cambodian party, government, and people in the past 10 years and pledged to forever strengthen and expand Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity.

Chea Sim Addresses SRV Troops

BK3009112089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Speech given by Chea Sim, Political Bureau member and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, at ceremony to decorate departing Vietnamese volunteer Army units on 19 September—recorded]

[Text] Today, in an atmosphere permeated with deep feelings of nostalgia and great emotions, the party, government, and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] organized this solemn ceremony to confer the Angkor orders, the highest distinction of the State of Cambodia, on Fronts 479, 979, 579, and 779; the 5th Naval Region; the regimental command of Air Unit 901; and Divisions 330 and 302 of the Vietnamese volunteer Army; and National Defense medals on all subordinate units of the divisions that have successfully carried out their precious proletarian internationalist duty on Cambodian soil and are preparing to pull out completely and permanently in the next few days.

The Cambodian party, government, and people all over the country would like to express once again through this ceremony the most sincere and profound gratitude for the effective, timely, and selfless assistance and support given by the fraternal Vietnamese party and people. We would like to express our heartfelt admiration at and appreciation of the immense, exemplary sacrifices of the heroic Vietnamese combatants and experts who have expended flesh and blood for the revolutionary cause and prosperity of the State of Cambodia.

The Cambodian party, state, KUFNCD National Council, and people also would like to consecrate this ceremony as a symbol of relentless development and unbreakable permanence of the traditional bonds of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the Cambodian and Vietnamese parties and peoples which have just been strengthened and expanded with an added special quality during the recent visit to the SRV by a high-ranking party of the State of Cambodia headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and State Council chairman of the State of Cambodia.

Dear comrades and friends: our people cannot forget all the events that took place more than 10 years ago when millions of Cambodians were massacred and millions others were awaiting death and appealing for help. While a number of countries which, seeing the Cambodian people drowning in an ocean of blood and tears, were encouraging the Pol Pot butchers and company to continue embarking on the most cruel and savage policy of genocide unprecedented in the 20th century, only the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, and people's Army made a brave decision full of profound feelings of friendship and compassion to rescue the Cambodian people in response to the appeal of the Kampuchean National United Front for

National Salvation—now the KUFNCD—when their own country was experiencing multifarious difficulties in the wake of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression.

No one can forget the historic day of 7 January 1979—a day when Cambodians were freed from the claws of death, from the prison without walls, and from all kinds of torture. As in the Cambodian saying, rare generosity as well as true friendship comes in time of need, the Vietnamese Army volunteers came at the right time, when most needed, for our Cambodian people. After they got rid of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, tens and even hundreds of thousands of problems remained to be fully settled. The maneuvers of the genocidal Pol Pot clique to return to power and massacre the Cambodian people again remained the major danger forcing our Cambodian party, government, and people to request that the Vietnamese Army volunteers continue their presence in order to join forces with the Cambodian Army and people in the struggle for national defense. [applause]

I wish all the comrades in the heroic Vietnamese volunteer Army the best of health; great strength; safety in the repatriation; reunion with their families, parents, and relatives in harmony and happiness; and successes in all tasks entrusted by the Vietnamese party and people. Through the comrade commanders and heroic Vietnamese Army volunteers, we would like to extend thanks, greetings, and regards to the Vietnamese fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, and wish all of them the best of health and successes in all revolutionary tasks. We wish the presidium members, members of the diplomatic corps, guests of honor, and all comrades and friends the best of health, great strength, and brilliant successes in all revolutionary tasks. [applause]

Long live the everlasting bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam! [applause]

Bou Thang Honors SRV Units

*BK2009111689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Speech by Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers vice chairman, and chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Army, at a reception in honor of departing SRV units at the 13 October guesthouse in Phnom Penh on 19 September—recorded]

[Text] This reception is being held full of fraternal and most moving sentiments for cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer Army who have come to fulfill their precious proletarian, internationalist duties on the territory of the Cambodian motherland for the past 10 years with brilliant successes.

All the comrades are preparing to return home completely and definitively in a few days time. Once again, on behalf of the Cambodian party, state, and people, I

would like to express our sincere gratitude for the deeds and constant and effective assistance and support provided with a clear-sighted and noble, proletarian internationalist spirit without thinking of their own interests and those of the fraternal Vietnamese party, state, and people. We respect with great admiration and highly appreciate this sacrifice in flesh and blood and other heroic examples of cadres, combatants, and experts of the Vietnamese volunteer Army for the revolutionary cause, prosperity, glory, national independence, happiness, and rebirth of our Cambodian people in the past 10 years. We would like to express thanks for the great assistance and support from the party, state, and people of the Soviet Union, Laos, and fraternal socialist countries that have actively contributed to the firm existence, prosperity, and glory of the current State of Cambodia. This has created a position of strength, victory, mastery, and constant progress to overcome temporary difficulties for the final and definitive victory of our Cambodian revolution.

We would like to thank and welcome delegations from the Vietnamese Defense Ministry led by Comrade Senior Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang and all the comrade members of the delegation. We would like to deeply thank and welcome the delegation from the Lao Defense Ministry led by Comrade Lieutenant General Ai Soulinhaseng, chief of the General Staff, and the comrade members of the delegation. We would like to thank ambassadors, charge d'affaires, and military attaches of fraternal socialist countries who are currently carrying out their duties in our State of Cambodia.

Please raise your glasses to the health of Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, Comrade Chairman Chea Sim, and leading party and state comrades. Please raise your glasses to the health of all leading party and state comrades from various ministries and service of the State of Cambodia present here.

Please raise your glasses to the everlasting relations of fraternity and solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam. We wish good health to the comrades, cadres, and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer Army. May they enjoy good health and success in their new tasks, and happiness in their families. [applause]

SRV Units Visit Orphanage in Phnom Penh

*BK1909115189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 September, a delegation from units of the Vietnamese volunteer Army to be repatriated for the last time, led by Major General Nguyen Dinh Chuc, commander of the Front 979 Command, visited and distributed gifts and souvenirs to orphans at the Cuu Long orphanage.

After the welcome dance performed by the children, Comrade (Ao Somarit), head of the Cuu Long orphanage, pointed out that Cambodia will always remember the

precious deeds of the heroic Vietnamese volunteer Army. The comrade stressed that the rebirth of the Cambodian people, particularly of the orphans, was due to the lofty sacrifice of the Vietnamese volunteer Army's combatants who liberated the Cambodian motherland from the genocidal Pol Pot regime. We would like to express profound thanks to the comrades-in-arms, and will learn from the heroic example of the Vietnamese volunteer Army. The comrade further wished the comrades-in-arms good health, and through them, greetings to Vietnamese parents for sending their children to contribute to the cause of the Cambodian motherland's progress.

Replying, Comrade Major General Nguyen Dinh Chuc said that Vietnam will always remember and pay attention to the progress of the Cambodian motherland. He also told the orphans to study hard so that they might one day contribute to gradually building and developing the land. The comrade major general affirmed that Vietnam would like to maintain sincere and close sentiments with the fraternal Cambodian people's Army.

Respect, Gratitude Expressed to SRV Volunteers

*BK2009081789 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0432 GMT
20 Sep 89*

[“Noble Images of Vietnamese Army Volunteers Will Live Forever in Cambodian People's Hearts”—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 20—More than 10 years ago, in response to the imperative call of the Cambodian people who were subjected to extinction under the reign of terrors by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the Vietnamese party, government, and people sent timely and effective assistance to the land of Angkor. Without the devoted aid of Vietnamese volunteers imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, there would be no historic victory of January 7, 1979 and consequently no picture of the Cambodian people's present life.

The Cambodian people are deeply indebted to Vietnamese Army volunteers and civilian experts because they have not only saved them from genocide but also given selfless and valuable assistance to Cambodia in national rehabilitation. It is remembered that right after liberation in early 1979, the Cambodian people met with untold difficulties and obstacles in national revival. They faced a critical shortage of food and clothing, and most of them were in poor health conditions due to utter poverty, hard labour, and maltreatment by the Pol Potists. Thanks to the precious help of Vietnamese volunteer warriors who were ready to share every bowl of rice with the starving Cambodian people, give the latter medicines and medical treatments, and help them return to their native places for family reunion and a new life. Such kind deeds were matchless if one understands that at that time Vietnam itself was also confronting with great difficulties as it had just emerged from 30 years of war and was subjected to isolation imposed by the hostile imperialist forces. With

profound gratitude, the Cambodian people have described Vietnamese Army volunteers as their saviours.

Since the country's liberation from the genocidal regime, with their own tremendous efforts and with valuable and effective assistance of Vietnamese Army volunteers and civilian experts, the Cambodian people have made considerable achievements in all fields. The prestige of the State of Cambodia has been constantly raised at home as well as in the international arena. The world public has acknowledged the reality in Cambodia where all its internal affairs are efficiently handled by the government of the State of Cambodia. More and more countries and people across the world have voiced their sympathy and support to the goodwill and constructive stance of the State of Cambodia, especially its policy of national reconciliation and its bold decision to withdraw all Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia by the end of this month. However, the Cambodian people have not yet enjoyed a peaceful life free from the danger of the resurgence of the genocidal regime. Backed by the international reactionary forces, the Pol Potists and their allies are seeking to disturb the Cambodian people's peaceful construction and wrest back power in the country. The State of Cambodia and the entire Cambodian people always stand vigilant and ready to thwart all sinister plots and moves of the enemy and firmly defend what they have gained with blood and tears. The people of conscience in the world, especially the Cambodian people, victims of the genocidal Pol Pot regime will never accept the return to power of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people understand that all their successes in national rebirth and economic construction are inseparable from the invaluable and effective support and assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal and friendly countries and progressive international organizations.

We highly appreciate the meritorious services and great sacrifices of Vietnamese warriors and experts. The Cambodian people are deeply grateful to Vietnamese mothers, fathers, wives, brothers, and sisters whose best sons, husbands, and brothers have fought and worked with self-abnegation for the Cambodian people's peaceful and happy life and for Cambodia's national independence, freedom, territorial integrity, and social progress. PRPK [People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea] General Secretary and President Heng Samrin, in his address at a rally marking the eighth national day of the State of Cambodia, said: “Today our people have rice to eat and clothing to wear and their joyous smiles are often seen. But they must realize that they owe these things to the great services and sacrifices of Vietnamese Army volunteers and people, and thousands of our future generations will have to remember this militant solidarity full of pure proletarian internationalism.”

Thanks to the steadily growing strength of the State of Cambodia, especially its revolutionary Armed Forces, and in furtherance of an agreement reached by the government

of Vietnam, the State of Cambodia, and Laos, the Vietnamese volunteer Army has made seven annual partial withdrawals from Cambodia. Its complete pull-out will be effected at the end of this September. This once again illustrates the goodwill and constructive stance of the State of Cambodia and Vietnam in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian conflict. This move will also exclude all slanderous charges made by the Pol Potists and other domestic and international reactions.

The Cambodian people are resolved to firmly defend the special solidarity and friendship among the parties, peoples, and Armies of Cambodia and Vietnam as the apples of their eyes. The State of Cambodia will, together with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, strive to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, and cooperation, thus actively contributing to the struggle for peace, security, and social progress in the world.

In these days when all Vietnamese Army volunteers are about to leave the land of Angkor for other assignments in their homeland, the Cambodian people would like once again to express their deep feeling, respect, and gratitude toward those volunteers who have successfully fulfilled their internationalist duty in Cambodia in the spirit of the late President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: "To help friends like to help yourself."

Militant Solidarity With SRV Praised

*BK2009074389 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0422 GMT
20 Sep 89*

[SPK headline: "Time-honored Tradition of Cambodian-Vietnamese Militant Solidarity"]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 20—Within the past four decades, Vietnamese volunteer Army has three times come to help the Cambodian people in the struggle for national liberation.

The first of its internationalist missions dates back to 37 years ago. In late 1945, in their fight against the French colonialists, the Cambodian patriots rallied in Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces to stage a guerilla war against the aggressors. In early 1951, the front organizations of the three Indochinese countries including the "Viet Minh," the "Issarak" (Cambodia), and the "Issala" (Laos) held a joint meeting pointing to the necessity to forge an alliance between the three countries on the principles of mutual assistance and respect for each other's territorial integrity aimed at accelerating the common struggle against French colonialism and American intervention for national independence and freedom.

This event was of particular importance as it marked the beginning of the military alliance between the governments and the Armed Forces of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos in their struggle against the common enemy.

In early 1952, in response to the call of the Cambodian resistance forces, several volunteer units of the Vietnamese Army were set up and sent to Cambodia to assist the Cambodian revolutionary Army in the struggle against French colonialism and the American intervention and their clients until the final victory of 1954 summer.

In execution of the Geneva agreement on Indochina, Cambodia pursued the policy of peace, independence, and neutrality. However everything was turned up side-down after the coup of March 18, 1970 by U.S.-backed Lon Nol clique which took power in Cambodia from 1970 to mid-1975.

A patriotic movement was stirred up across the country against the U.S. imperialists and their valets. It resulted in the foundation of the National Union Government, the Liberation Army and the United Front for National Liberation.

After the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries with the participation of a delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam, the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation on the Indochinese peninsula surged ahead. Again in response to the call of the Cambodian people, Vietnamese volunteer troops came back to Cambodia for the second time. With their close coordination, the Cambodian people and Army won one victory after another, setting up and expanding their liberated zones in the provinces of Rattanakiri, Prey Veng, Kompong Cham, and Battambang. Highway 6 was completely controlled by the patriotic forces.

On January 7, 1979, with the assistance of the Vietnamese volunteer Army which came to Cambodia for the third time to help the Cambodian people topple the detested Pol Pot regime, the revolutionary administration of Kampuchea [Cambodia] headed by President Heng Samrin, was set up.

Since then, Vietnamese Army volunteers and civilian experts have continued to assist the Cambodian people in national defence and construction, especially in the defence of the revolutionary gains. With Vietnamese assistance, the Cambodian revolutionary Armed Forces have inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy including 45,000 troops put out of action and thousands of fire-arms seized.

Over the past ten years, by implementing the three main strategic objectives set by the party and State of Cambodia, namely to defend the revolutionary gains, to build the revolutionary Armed Forces, and to consolidate the strategic alliance between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, the Cambodian revolutionary administration has been constantly developing, thus making the country's situation irreversible.

All Vietnamese Army volunteers, after having fulfilled their internationalist duty, will withdraw from Cambodia by the end of this month as planned.

Hun Sen Visits Banteay Meanchey Province

*BK2009082389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 September, Comrade Hun Sen, Council of Ministers chairman, traveled along Route 5 from Battambang District to Banteay Meanchey Province, a province adjoining the Cambodian-Thai border. The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers stopped to visit people in Banteay Neang commune and talked to cadres and personnel in Mongkolborei District.

In Banteay Meanchey Province, from the afternoon of 14 to 15 September, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen talked to cadres, party, and state authorities in the province; explained to the audience the failure of the Paris International Conference; and assessed the military and security situation of Banteay Meanchey Province.

Comrade Hun Sen also met with monks and people in Banteay Meanchey provincial town where the talks clearly reflected the unanimity and unity of the state and the people in the cause of defending and building the motherland in a new phase, one in which the Cambodian people move toward assuming defense tasks for themselves.

Comrade Hun Sen strongly blamed Sihanouk for the failure of the Paris International Conference to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The comrade affirmed that Sihanouk is a tricky person and one who has collaborated with reactionary Cambodians to massacre the Cambodian people; this is why they are fighting to defend the Pol Pot group and return it to Cambodia.

All of the people taking part in the meeting—and who suffered painful, unforgettable pain due to the genocidal group—voiced their resolute opposition to the return of the Pol Pot group because this group murdered the people's parents, husbands, and children.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers explained to the people the five economic policies adopted at the recent session of the National Assembly. These were fully supported by the people.

Comrade Hun Sen admired the valiant heroism of the people in Banteay Meanchey Province, who are striving to achieve the party's strategic goals, and reminded the people that they should unite and continue to fight the enemies who try to take and destroy our bases. This is in order to build peace and stability for our people.

In Banteay Meanchey Province, Comrade Hun Sen visited people and sick, wounded, and disabled combatants in the provincial hospital and also visited people in Phnum Leap commune in Preah Net Preah District.

Further on Hun Sen Trip

*BK2009083589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Sep 89*

[Text] On 16 September, in the compound of Angkor Wat temple, nearly 10,000 people gathered at a get-together with Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who visited people in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

On the steps of the Angkor Wat temple, built by Cambodian ancestors in the 13th century, Comrade Hun Sen told the masses in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province that we admire the efforts of all the comrades and our people here for preserving the national heritage and the Cambodian Angkor soul and preventing the enemies from threatening them. Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province is a firm frontline province in the northwestern part of the country. It is a province full of ancient monuments and one that has borne the brunt of the war of the Cambodian reactionaries who have failed, however, in their scheme.

Comrade Hun Sen said further that the Cambodian party, government, and people have made efforts to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem so as to end the protracted war and build peace, stability, and social progress. However, our efforts and concessions were not successful at the Paris International Conference because Samdech Sihanouk resolutely defended the genocidal Pol Pot group and wanted to restore this genocidal regime. The comrade affirmed that the samdech was the one who destroyed our peace plan. Comrade Hun Sen firmly denounced every maneuver to allow the genocidal Pol Pot group—which is detested and hated by the people all their lives—to return and create a new disaster in Cambodia.

In the past few days, the people in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province have been preparing for the repatriation of the Vietnamese volunteer Army. Comrade Hun Sen pointed out that the other Cambodian side and its allies are currently left without any pretexts to slander the truth in Cambodia. This reflects our position of strength and of being the master on the military and security situation in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. The province has a strong defense network, including the material and moral network and the fighting spirit of our people. The province's offensive and defensive plans have been firm and very effective over the past few years. In Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, no bases, villages, communes, or districts are occupied by the enemies. Comrade Hun Sen stressed that at most, all the enemies can do is wage a guerrilla war in the form of snatching food supplies from the people.

All along his journey to Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province along Route 6 from Sereisaophan to Siem Reap town, the comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers was warmly greeted by thousands of people. The comrade stopped and talked to people in Kralanh and Puok Districts where he explained to cadres and

people the cause of the failure of the Paris International Conference, Samdech Sihanouk's tricks and nature, and the tasks the people should continue implementing to defend themselves, their localities, and national and social achievements following the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia.

Port Director Comments on Security, Activities

BK2009021289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0143 GMT 20 Sep 89

[By Michele Cooper]

[Excerpts] Kompong Som, Cambodia, Sept 20 (AFP)—Exports have risen dramatically through Kompong Som Port, where security has been tightened ahead of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

Chey San, director of the port since 1979, when the former Khmer Rouge government was ousted, described Kompong Som as a lifeline for the country. He said 46,870 tonnes of merchandise had been exported through Kompong Som in the first seven months of the year, compared to 24,066 tonnes for all of 1988. Imports were up slightly in the first seven months, totalling 110,851 tonnes against 182,787 tonnes in 1988, he said. [passage omitted]

In an interview at his office this week, Mr. San said Cambodian forces would be able to defend the port after the 700-strong Vietnamese Navy contingent pulls out on September 24. "The Pol Potists will never conquer our port," he said, referring to the leader of the Khmer Rouge regime accused of acts of genocide while in power in Phnom Penh from 1975.

Analysts said the authorities were obviously intent on protecting the port, but the four Cambodian Navy gunboats assigned to the region and some 100 militiamen and police there would be hard pressed in case of a major offensive.

Mr. San admitted he "sometimes felt insecure about the (Cambodian) Navy" in the past, but said he now accepted their "guarantees." He said there had been "absolutely no incidents" in the port area.

In addition to infantry and police forces in the province, government employees were trained as a "self-defense force," with no particular duties now but the capability of taking up arms in an emergency, Mr. San said.

The port, which had weeds growing on the docks when he took over, is divided into three distinct areas: the state port, the commercial port and the "people's port." There were ships docked in both the state and commercial ports, but it was the "people's port" which was bustling this week as Soviet-made trucks and sweating stevedores unloaded everything from ancient Japanese motorcycles to polyester yarn and flip-flops (thong sandals).

Most of the goods arriving at Kompong Som were shipped from Singapore, port officials said, with Thailand the second most frequent port of origin. Major imports so far this year included general cargo such as cloth, soap and consumer goods (41,347 tonnes), diesel fuel (17,540 tonnes), cement (14,951 tonnes), machinery and vehicles (9,500 tonnes) and fertilizer (7,408 tonnes). Mr. San said. Chief exports were listed as soybeans (15,619 tonnes), timber (12,597 tonnes) and scrap metal (11,526 tonnes), with sesame seeds, crepe rubber, kapok and pepper accounting for most of the balance.

Mr. San, 52, a farmer in Kompong Som Province before he fled the Khmer Rouge to Vietnam, said there were plans to expand the port in two years' time, depending on agreements reached in Phnom Penh with other governments. [passage omitted]

Phnom Penh Commander Said To Flee From Pailin

BK2009054289 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Sep 89

["Special report": "Kieng Savut, the Puppet Commander of the Phnom Penh Divisional Unit, Flees From Pailin to Phnom Penh"]

[Text] On 11 September, our national Army on Pailin battlefield attacked and completely destroyed two important positions of the 789th Division of the Phnom Penh military command. The divisional commander, Kieng Savut, and some of his soldiers fled to Banteay Daeum Thnaot garrison, west of Phnum Preal.

Our national Army on 16 September pursued and attacked Kieng Savut and his forces at Banteay Daeum Thnaot garrison. We completely destroyed and liberated the garrison.

Following the attack and destruction carried out by our National army against Banteay Daeum Thnaot garrison, west of Phnum Preal, Kieng Savut, who was terrified, escaped in his shorts to Battambang and, then, to Phnom Penh.

Tie Banh, defense minister of the puppet Heng Samrin regime, and the supreme command of the puppet army and the Vietnamese generals in Phnom Penh ordered Kieng Savut to muster his forces from left and right, aiming to resist some of the offensives launched by our national Army. But Kieng Savut defied the order. He said: I will no longer listen to orders because I have only a handful of soldiers left. I will return to Phnom Penh. (Yos Dara), commander of Battambang Province's 5th Military Region, was ordered by Tie Banh and Heng Samrin to see Kieng Savut in person in Battambang and to urge him to return to the battlefield. But Kieng Savut did not abide by the order and did nothing. He told (Yos Dara) that He would return to Phnom Penh and go into jail rather than die in Pailin. In this situation, (Yos Dara) asked Tie Banh and Heng Samrin about who would be assigned to Pailin and Phnum Preal battlefields.

This is the concrete fact that the national Army radio would like to report to our listeners.

Son Sann Explains Views, Aim of UN Trip

BK1709062689 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Sep 89

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and prime minister of the Cambodian coalition government, said his planned travel to the United Nations in New York in the United States, was aimed at preventing a flare-up in the conflict in Cambodia.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS in Paris last Friday [15 September], His Excellency said he hoped that he would be able to hold international meetings, especially, with the members of the UN Security Council.

His Excellency Son Sann will leave for the United Nations this Sunday, and he said he hoped that his current trip would help prevent Cambodia's war from flaring up and causing more suffering for the Cambodian people.

His Excellency just left Bangkok, Thailand, and the KPNLF-controlled areas along the Thai-Cambodian border. He added that he would lead a Cambodian coalition government delegation to New York which would be composed of Prince Norodom Ranariddh, secretary general of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and commander in chief of the Sihanoukist National Army, and Khieu Samphan of the Democratic Kampuchea party.

Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk is staying in Beijing, China, at present.

The Cambodian problem is expected to be discussed at the UN General Assembly, which is seen as the first important session since the unsuccessful Paris International Conference in August. His Excellency Son Sann hoped that the international meeting would expedite resumption of the Paris conference on Cambodia before its 6-month schedule, saying that such a meeting should take place urgently following this session of the UN General Assembly.

Hundreds Reportedly Desert SRV Troops

BK1609033889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Hundreds of compatriot Cambodian soldiers had deserted the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for home between 5 and 10 September.

I. From the 286th Division stationed on the North Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province]:

1. 113 compatriot Cambodian soldiers drafted from Prey Veng Province and sent to fight and die on behalf of the Vietnamese on the battlefield in western Cambodia, deserted for home, taking along 29 assorted weapons and 13 hand grenades;

2. 247 compatriot Cambodian soldiers drafted from Siem Reap Province and sent to fight and die on behalf of the Vietnamese on the battlefield in western Cambodia, deserted for home, taking along 20 weapons and 16 hand grenades;

3. 110 compatriot Cambodian soldiers drafted from Preah Vihear Province and sent to fight and die on behalf of the Vietnamese on the battlefield in western Cambodia, deserted for home, taking along a pistol.

II. From the 179th Division stationed on the Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province]:

1. 428 compatriots Cambodian soldiers drafted from Kompong Cham Province, deserted for home, taking along 64 assorted weapons;

2. 45 compatriot Cambodian soldiers drafted from Thpong District in Kompong Speu Province and Stoung District in Kompong Thom Province, deserted for home.

In sum, from the 286th and 179th Divisions, 943 compatriot Cambodian soldiers deserted the Vietnamese enemies for home, taking along 114 weapons and 29 hand grenades. [passage omitted]

Nguyen Co Thach Geneva Statement Questioned

BK1609050489 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Sep 89

[Unattributed commentary: "No One Believes Nguyen Co Thach's Changing Statements"]

[Text] On 13 September, Nguyen Co Thach told reporters in Geneva that once Vietnam completely withdraws its troops from Cambodia on 26 September, it will not send its troops back to Cambodia and if a civil war break out in that country, it is the responsibility of the international community to solve it; Vietnam is no longer responsible.

People recall that at the end of August, Nguyen Co Thach said Vietnam will send its troops back to Cambodia once the regime installed by Vietnam in Phnom Penh is threatened. It is less than a month and now Nguyen Co Thach has turned to say that Vietnam will not send its troops back to Cambodia, even if there is a war. Therefore, no one believes the statements made by Nguyen Co Thach, who whimsically says whatever comes to his mind. These changing statements only show Nguyen Co Thach's true and traditional deceitful and cheating nature. In fact, Vietnam is not withdrawing and is not willing to withdraw Vietnamese troops and aggressor forces from Cambodia. There are currently over 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, including regular, hidden, and disguised troops and those who have disguised themselves as puppet soldiers and puppet militiamen. These troops are fighting everywhere in

Cambodia and are not preparing to withdraw to anywhere. These troops only change into the puppet soldiers' uniforms to continue staying in Cambodia forever in accordance with the strategy of annexing Cambodia into Vietnam's Indochinese federation.

Apart from this, there are over a million Vietnamese settlers; about 60,000 of them are armed militiamen, who cooperated with Vietnamese troops to commit aggression against and occupy Cambodia. Therefore, the war in Cambodia in the the past nearly 11 years, like the war in the future after the so-called 21-26 September Vietnamese troop pullout, is not a civil war; it remains a war between the Vietnamese aggressors and the Cambodian nation and people. Vietnam cannot change from being an aggressor and not being responsible for the Cambodian problem. If the Hanoi Vietnamese really want to get themselves out of the impasse in Cambodia and want the world to resume its trade relations with Vietnam, they should sign an agreement with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to solve the Cambodian problem politically and comprehensively by:

1. Withdrawing all types of Vietnamese aggressor troops and over a million Vietnamese nationals from Cambodia under genuine and effective control of a UN international control organization;
2. Setting up an equal four-party provisional, equal from top to bottom—in the government, in the Armed Forces, and in administration—in order to organize free elections in Cambodia.

Only this way can the Cambodian problem be solved and can Vietnam be exonerated. If Vietnam only announces unilateral troop pullout and without genuine UN control, no one accepts or validates this. The international community will continue to pressure Vietnam until the latter agrees to solve the problem in accordance with the above principles.

SRV Troops Said Brought to Kampot Province

BK1709044689 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Sep 89

["News commentary": "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Keep Talking About Their Unilateral Troop Pullout; It Is Futile"]

[Excerpt] At every international forum on the Cambodian problem, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have incessantly said that they will withdraw their troops in this or that year. Now, prior to the day when they have said they will withdraw—from 21 to 26 September—the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been frantically sending thousands of fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam to Cambodia.

1. On 2 September, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent 6,000 fresh Vietnamese soldiers from Vietnam,

dressed both as Cambodian and Vietnamese troops, by ship from Hatien to Kep in Kampot Province. These troops were then taken to:

1. Chamka Dong, 1,500 soldiers;
2. Phnum Kep, 1,000 soldiers;
3. Chamka Svay Roneas, 500 soldiers;
4. Phnum Chhlacuy, 1,000 soldiers;
5. Trapeang Praeus, 1,000 soldiers;
6. Veal Vong, 1,000 soldiers.

Accompanying the ships carrying the Vietnamese troops was another ship fully loaded with Vietnamese nationals.

II. On 4 September, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 940 fresh Vietnamese soldiers from Vietnam, dressed in Vietnamese military uniforms, and stationed them in Chhuk District, Kampot Province:

1. 200 soldiers at Chamka Chen;
2. 70 soldiers at Kahong;
3. 70 soldiers at Vat Chak;
4. 100 soldiers at Phsa Chhuk;
5. 500 soldiers at the tractor assembly plant.

Altogether, there were 940 soldiers.

III. On 6 September, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought another 600 fresh Vietnamese soldiers to Ream Port, then took them by truck to Kampot District in Kampot Province:

1. 150 soldiers at Phnum Soy;
2. 100 soldiers at Stoeng Kev;
3. 150 soldiers at Vat Ang;
4. 100 soldiers at Toek Chhu;
5. 100 soldiers at Trapeang Prey east of Phnum Soy.

Altogether, there were 600 soldiers.

In sum, 7,540 fresh Vietnamese troops were sent by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to Cambodia on these three occasions before their announced troop withdrawal from Cambodia, along with a ship fully loaded with Vietnamese nationals. [passage omitted]

Indonesia

Austrian Vice Chancellor Riegler Arrives 17 Sep

BK2009085789 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 18 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Austrian Vice Chancellor Josef Riegler, accompanied by a business mission, arrived here yesterday afternoon for a four-day visit to discuss and explore better ways and means of further expanding economic cooperation between the two countries.

Indonesian-Austrian economic and trade ties have so far been good and are expected to expand further. Riegler told newsmen upon arrival at the Sukarno-Hatta international airport.

The Austrian leader was met at the airport by his host, Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Radius Prawiro.

Radius explained that Riegler and his mission would visit several projects and would hold talks with Indonesian businessmen and economics ministers, including Transport Minister Azwar Anas, Finance Minister J.B. Sumarlin, State Minister for Development Planning Saleh Afiff, State Minister for Research and Technology B.J. Habibie, and Minister of Mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita.

Riegler added that he would also brief Indonesian leaders, including President Suharto whom he would meet on Tuesday [19 September], on the benefits of the common market in Europe scheduled to open in late 1992.

Riegler Views Economic Cooperation

*AU1909143089 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German
19 Sep 89 p 2*

[Report by Gerhard Bitzan: "More Contacts With Jakarta"]

[Text] Following consultations with Indonesian politicians on Monday [18 September], Vice Chancellor Josef Riegler displayed optimism concerning the further expansion of Austrian-Indonesian trade relations. Economic projects to the tune of "several billion schillings" might soon be completed, Riegler told DIE PRESSE after conducting roundtable talks with five Indonesian departmental ministers. The time for investments in Indonesia is particularly favorable because not only does the country have a high growth rate, but is experiencing an enormous economic boom, partly as a result of privatization. Riegler will remain in Indonesia until Wednesday [20 September].

For Jakarta, Austria plays an important role between East and West because of its geographical location and its ambitions to join the EC. This image was confirmed by Riegler's host, Radius Prawiro, minister for economics and development. Concerning the fundamental objectives of his country's development plans, Radius said that training, the creation of jobs, privatization, and further economic stabilization top the list.

Financing is one of the greatest problems in implementing Austrian economic projects. Radius hinted that Austria is expected to offer favorable conditions. In this context, Riegler said that the system of financing should be improved and the already favorable credit limits should be extended. Austria could become particularly active in improving Indonesian infrastructure, in connection with which Riegler mentioned the energy sector, bridge construction, and the railroad sector. Cooperation in education should also be improved, Riegler concluded.

Alatas, PNG's Somare Discuss Joint Venture

*BK2009064589 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0407 GMT
20 Sep 89*

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 20 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia and Papua New Guinea [PNG] have been exploring possibilities of establishing joint ventures as one form of economic cooperation between the two neighbouring countries.

The matter was discussed in Jayapura, Irian Jaya, by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and his visiting PNG counterpart Michael Somare shortly before the inauguration of the PNG consulate general in that city Tuesday [19 September].

Speaking to the press at Sentani Airport before leaving Jayapura to Jakarta Tuesday afternoon, Minister Alatas flanked by Somare, said the two sides had discussed various possibilities of increased cooperation, particularly in the economic field.

The two sides had also explored the possibilities of a university student exchange between the two countries, Alatas said.

The talks also touched upon the settlement of refugees from Irian Jaya still in the PNG. They number 5,000 and they have returned in stages to their homeland in Indonesia.

The presence of the Indonesian refugees in the PNG, he added, was because they had been misinformed by irresponsible elements.

Alatas added that in case of a border dispute, the officials of the two sides may assemble in Jayapura, for instance, then by helicopter fly to the location of the dispute, and talk with the local population towards a settlement.

PNG Foreign Minister Somare left Jayapura Tuesday afternoon for Port Moresby, followed by Alatas who flew back to Jakarta.

Murdani Opposes Political Activities on Campus

*BK2009085989 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 18 Sep 89 p 12*

[Text] JAKARTA (JP)—Defense and Security Minister Gen. L.B. Murdani said on Saturday [16 September] that a campus is not the right place to voice political aspirations.

"The proper atmosphere of a campus is academic, not political, and therefore the campus cannot be used to channel political aspirations," he said in a seminar organized by KAHMI, an association which groups former members of Indonesia's largest Islamic Students Association.

Political aspirations can be voiced through the existing political parties, he said responding to arguments that the campus should be acclaimed as a channel for voicing political concerns.

Gen Murdani made the statement only days after Coordinating Minister for Political Affairs and Security Sudomo reiterated the Indonesian government's determination to maintain the ban on political activities on campuses for national stability reasons.

The officials' statements were made amid reports that students of several major universities in Jakarta, Yogyakarta and Bandung have protested government policies in defiance of the ban, imposed in 1978.

According to Gen. Murdani, there is no "campus freedom" in the real sense of the phrase anywhere in the world. "What exists is free forums on campuses, but the campuses are committed not to publicize anything discussed in these forums," he said as quoted by ANTARA news agency.

He said that generally, students are not yet qualified to discuss political and social issues, and they should not claim that they act on behalf of the people as communists here did in the past.

He warned that campuses should not function as political organizations or be used for political purposes.

"Study hard, finish your studies as quickly as possible and leave campus, because thousands of others are waiting their turn to study there," he said.

Gen Murdani also discussed the roles of the Indonesian armed forces (ABRI) and openness.

Laos

Hun Sen Arrives en Route to Phnom Penh

BK2009123789 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
1200 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] On his way back to Phnom Penh after ending his talks in Bangkok with General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Hun Sen, Council of Ministers chairman and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, flew into Vientiane this afternoon on board a special plane of the Royal Thai Air Force.

Welcoming Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen at Wattai Airport were Sali Vongkhamso, Council of Ministers vice chairman and minister of economy, planning, and finance; Maisouk Saisompheng, minister and head of the office of the Council of Ministers; Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, acting foreign minister; and deputies and high-ranking cadres from various services concerned.

Long Kem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Cambodia to Laos, was also on hand to welcome Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen.

Hun Sen will stay overnight in Vientiane. Before returning to Phnom Penh, he will meet with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihane to inform him of the outcome of the talks with Thai Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan in Bangkok on Tuesday.

End of Assistance to Cambodian Faction Urged

BK1909140389 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
1200 GMT 18 Sep 89

[18 September PASASON commentary: "The Cessation of Military Assistance to All Cambodian Factions Ensures That No Civil War Will Occur After the Withdrawal of Vietnamese Troops"]

[Text] With its strong aspirations to survive and to attain self-sufficiency, by using wisdom, intelligence, courage, and creativity, and with the invaluable assistance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], the Soviet Union, and the other fraternal and friendly countries throughout the world, over the past more than 10 years, the State of Cambodia has continuously matured, has managed to control the entire territory of Cambodia, and has brought a gradually more peaceful and better life to the Cambodian people.

Since 1982, given the development of the all-round growth and strength of the State of Cambodia, each year Vietnam has withdrawn one group after another of its volunteer forces from Cambodia. After the withdrawal of the seventh group of Vietnamese volunteer forces in late 1988, an estimated three-fourths of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia were withdrawn to Vietnam at that point. The rest are expected to be completely withdrawn by midnight 26 September. After that, not a single Vietnamese soldier will remain in Cambodia, even though the Pol Pot genocidal clique is still supported by certain foreign countries to oppose the revival of the Cambodian people and to try to return to power again in Cambodia.

At a news conference following the meetings between the two sides [Phnom Penh and the resistance] and the four sides [resistance factions] held at La-Celle-Saint-Cloud in the suburb of Paris, France, Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the State of Cambodia, stated that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia did not depend on whether a solution to the settlement of the Cambodian problem was reached or not. He said that whether a solution is achieved or not, I will still invite journalists and observers from other countries to witness the [Vietnamese] troop withdrawal. All will be withdrawn by the end of September this year.

For several years, the three Indochinese countries have successively advanced numerous proposals filled with good intentions for the comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem, as can be seen from the annual conference of the foreign affairs ministers of the Indochinese countries, as well as in the activities carried out by

the three Indochinese countries in the international arena. The most outstanding one was the five-point proposal advanced by the LPDR, aimed at building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and mutual cooperation, which was read by Phoun Sipaseut, Council of Ministers vice chairman, foreign affairs minister, and head of the LPDR delegation, at the International Conference on Cambodia on 30 August, on the basis of the respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, the right to be forever free from the Pol Pot genocidal regime, and the right to build Cambodia into a nonaligned, neutral, independent, and peaceful country.

The three Indochinese countries desire that the Cambodian problem be rapidly and comprehensively settled to conform to the interests of the Cambodian people as well as to the legitimate interests of the peoples in many countries concerned, and to conform to the aspirations of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the world. We will try to do our utmost to achieve such a success.

The SRV, the State of Cambodia, and the LPDR hold that it is completely possible to immediately implement the agreements reached at Jim-1 and Jim-2 [first and second Jakarta informal meeting] and the pledge made by the countries concerned, which says: the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia must be closely linked to the prevention of a return to power by the Pol Pot genocidal regime and the cessation of military assistance to all Cambodian factions as well as the cessation of all forms of foreign interference. After the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, if the various countries fail to fulfill the pledge they have given, that is to totally cease giving military assistance to all the Cambodian factions, especially the Pol Pot genocidal regime, and to cease all acts of interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia, this means that those countries intend to undermine the political settlement of the Cambodian problem, to create conditions for the Pol Pot genocidal regime to return and to create a civil war in Cambodia, and to encroach on the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cambodia, to undermine the peaceful way of the Cambodian people, and to destroy peace in Southeast Asia. In that case, the State of Cambodia will exercise its legitimate right to request assistance from other countries for self-defense in accordance with the various articles in the UN Charter and the principle of the Nonaligned Movement; and the countries concerned must be held responsible for the civil war in Cambodia.

The LPDR firmly believes that with effort from all parties concerned, the Cambodian problem will (?certainly) be resolved through political means and that Southeast Asia will be turned into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the peoples in Southeast Asia and in the entire world.

Thailand Urged To End Support

BK2009073589 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
1200 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Feature: "Khmer Rouge Must Be Thoroughly Denied"]

[Text] Respected listeners, one of the issues currently being widely debated in the political arena is the question of Cambodia's future after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. Following efforts to seek a new means of reaching an agreement on peace in Cambodia, an International Conference on Cambodia was held in Paris in furtherance of the Jakarta informal meetings [JIM] and in line with the comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem. Although there were differences of views on certain issues at the conference, this does not mean the conference met with complete failure because agreements were also reached on many issues that were seen as a basis for peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem, which has gone on for 10 years. Nevertheless, in actuality, peace- and justice-loving nations in the world are still concerned about how to save the Cambodian people from disasters provoked by the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

In this regard, it was clearly noted at JIM-1 and JIM-2 that along with the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, the murderous Pol Pot regime must be eliminated and prevented from returning to power. This is a very correct and humanitarian view. Therefore, to allow the Khmer Rouge to take part in ruling the country as a legitimate party is an act of opening a door for the genocidal regime to revive.

As for Cambodia's future after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the only way the withdrawal can be used as a basis for settlement of the Cambodian problem—and in order to avoid a civil war—is the use of measures to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power. First and foremost, all outside assistance, particularly from the United States, must be stopped. In a recent announcement, a U.S. State Department spokesman said to the contrary, that the Khmer Rouge must be allowed to join the government in order to avoid a civil war in Cambodia. This announcement shows that they have completely refused to acknowledge the crimes that the clique of murderers committed in the past. They thus oppose the current trend in the world.

A decision by the country bordering Cambodia, namely Thailand, is also considered a very important factor in the destiny of the Cambodian people. For this reason, if Thailand really wants Cambodia to achieve peace, Thailand must leave the Cambodian people to solve their internal problems by themselves and must not allow the Khmer Rouge to use Thai territory as a sanctuary. Besides, Thailand must not allow any weapons to be transported through its territory. The problem of whether or not they are sincere and how far they can pursue this line depends on whether or not they can thoroughly reject the Khmer Rouge.

Military Delegation Returns From SRV

*BK2009034289 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] A high-level delegation of the Lao People's Army [LPA] led by Major General Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and first deputy minister of national defense, returned to Vientiane this afternoon after ending, with glorious success, a friendship visit to the SRV.

The delegation was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the Party Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs, and a number of high-ranking officers from the National Defense Ministry. Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV, and military attaches of fraternal countries to Laos were also on hand.

During its visit to Vietnam, the LPA delegation paid a courtesy call on Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Le Duc Anh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV minister of national defense. The LPA delegation held a meeting and exchanged lessons with an SRV military delegation. It also visited soldiers of the 4th, the 5th, and the 7th military regions and a number of other military units and production establishments. The delegation was warmly welcomed wherever it visited. Upon its arrival in Nghe Tinh and Quang Nam-Da Nang Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City, the respective party secretaries greeted the Lao delegation.

Following the visit by the high-level LPA delegation on this occasion, the special relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two Armies and two peoples of Laos and Vietnam have been further strengthened.

Phoumi Vongvichit Meets First Palestinian Envoy

*BK2009091889 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT
20 Sep 89*

[Text] Vientiane, September 20 (KPL)—Acting President of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] Phoumi Vongvichit received here yesterday M. Shahir 'Abdallah, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Palestine to Laos.

On the solemn occasion, Shahir 'Abdallah presented the acting president the credentials as the first Palestinian ambassador to Laos.

Leaders Pay Last Respects to Khamsook Keola

*BK1609035289 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 15 Sep 89*

[Text] Yesterday morning, our party and state leaders—namely, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member

of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], and Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, along with other party and state leaders—laid wreaths to pay last respects to Khamsook Keola, late vice chairman of the SPA and of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, who passed away last Monday.

The memorial service for Khamsook Keola was held for 2 days at the Council of Ministers clubhouse. After the party and state leaders laid the wreaths, representatives of various organizations, ministries, and services in Vientiane capital, as well as diplomats of various countries to Laos, also took turns laying wreaths to mourn the death of Khamsook Keola.

Comrade Eulogizes Khamsook Keola

*BK1609140589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 16 Sep 89*

[Text] The funeral rite for Khamsook Keola, former vice chairman of the first Supreme People's Assembly and former vice chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, was held in the capital of Vientiane this afternoon. Attending the funeral were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the republic, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, other Political Bureau members and alternate members, members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, and representatives of organizations as well as a huge number of people in the capital.

During the funeral, Thongsing Thammavong, vice chairman of the SPA and vice chairman of the national-level committee in charge of the funeral of Khamsook Keola, read the eulogy to bid farewell to the body of Khamsook Keola. Praising the meritorious deeds of Khamsook Keola in the revolutionary movement and his great contribution to the task of national democratic revolution in the past and the task of national defense and construction at present, he said: During the period of the gruesome struggle against the U.S. imperialists, Khamsook Keola, with his firm belief in the strength of solidarity, mobilized the patriotic neutral forces. In his capacity of chairman of the federation of the patriotic forces, he did his utmost to contribute to the improvement and strengthening of the patriotic neutral forces under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and united with the Lao Patriotic Front to struggle for national liberation and grasp one victory after another until the seizure of power in the entire country on 2 December 1975. The loss of Khamsook Keola is the loss of a revolutionary cadre who possessed the highest sense of patriotism and is highly revered and beloved of his children. Despite his departure of no return, his virtues, ideology, and reputation as well as his achievements will be remembered by the Lao people forever.

The Lao people will inherit and carry on his work and ideology until the victory is achieved.

Foreign Economic Relations Minister Interviewed

BK1709124389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 16 Sep 89

[Interview with Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations and second vice chairman of the Investment Management Committee on Investment, in Laos; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] [Interviewer] How do you evaluate the implementation of the foreign investment law? How many investment projects have begun operations?

[Phao Bounnaphon] Since our party and government adopted the open-door policy to allow foreigners to invest in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and promulgated the investment law on 25 July 1988, businessmen and investors from many countries have shown an interest in investing in our country and contacted us. Representatives of organizations, businessmen, investors, companies, and individuals have sought permission to invest in the areas of agriculture, forestry, processing industries, import and import trade, and various services such as hotels, tourism, transportation, banking, and insurance. The investors proposed setting up joint ventures and unilateral investment enterprises and signing trade agreements.

Through the implementation of the open-door policy to attract foreign investment, we can say that the plan and policy of our government are correct because they have attracted a number of foreign investors to invest in our country. Foreign investment has contributed to further strengthening our potentials and the socioeconomic expansion in our country, actively created conditions favorable to production, circulation, and distribution, and to the gradual improvement of the livelihood of the people. Foreign investment has also brought technology as well as advanced and modern production methods into the country and generated jobs for our youths as well as producing a number of technicians and specialists.

Approximately 124 investment projects have been submitted for approval. We have studied and approved over 60 projects. A number of these projects were granted temporary approval because, at that time, we had no Resolution No 20 of the Council of Ministers, which gives details on how to implement the foreign investment law. Most of the approved projects have registered initial success in producing garments and agricultural products for export and mineral exploration.

Apart from these initial successes, we still have shortcomings and weak points which must be rectified. For example, we are passive in accepting investment. We have not yet taken any initiative in drawing up projects and plans to be presented to investors. On the contrary, it is the investors who have worked out these projects. The 60 or so approved projects were proposed by the

investors themselves. We are of the opinion that they do not suit our economic structure. Most of the projects involve investment in log felling and wood processing industries, and import and export.

Meanwhile, we still lack the regulations, rules, and documents necessary for the implementation of the laws and decrees of the Council of Ministers to give guarantees to investors in plying their businesses and fulfilling their obligations. For instance, we do not have a labor law, insurance law, economic arbitration law, and so forth. The division of the management of investment is vague. The approval of investment projects is handled in a disorganized manner with the center, the provinces, and districts all allowed to approve investment projects. Sectors concerned have no specific policy and fail to study the projects thoroughly. The centralized democratic principle has not been observed. The two tasks of the management of state affairs and businesses have not been clearly defined. Some projects are joint business ventures between ministries and foreign companies, joint ventures of state enterprises, and joint ventures between state enterprises and private companies. The macromanagement on the part of the state is still inefficient and the organization of the management of investment remains weak. On several occasions, investors have been unable to find the agencies they should contact. Investors have to find out themselves which agencies and persons they should contact. Our cadres are inexperienced.

Thus we have both weaknesses and good points. For instance, since economic cooperation with foreign countries is considered an important task, our government has formulated correct plans and policies and has set up an organization under the chairmanship of the Council of Ministers chairman to closely guide and supervise this undertaking. We have received full cooperation from all sectors and a number of investors. Our weak point is that we are new to this undertaking. We have failed to take the initiatives to designate the program and plan to receive foreign investment. Our organizations are not firm and systematic. Our cadres are inexperienced. We have to work and learn lessons at the same time. We have difficulties in communications and transportation because we live in a landlocked country with a natural, subsistence economy.

[Interviewer] Should we quickly accept all foreign investment or should we accept foreign investment step by step so as to keep pace with our own investment? Should the approval of investment projects be made in a centralized manner? Will this affect the management and relations between the center and localities?

[Phao Bounnaphon] As I mentioned earlier, the management of investment is a new task for us. We have to work and learn lessons at the same time, and, therefore, we will have to face many problems. In order to upgrade our efficiency in this regard, we will have to make some improvements and corrections. For example, we must

improve the organization and management of investment as stipulated by Resolution No 27/PSL of the Council of Ministers and make available various necessary documents such as investment application forms and promulgate additional decrees and regulations to facilitate the enforcement of the investment laws and decrees such as laws on investment in the mining industry, labor, cultivating land concessions, and others. At the same time, we must prepare documents and information on the economic prospects of each project to be presented to potential investors so that they can decide whether or not to invest in our country. We must study and accumulate technical data and information on the background and history of companies which invest in our country, capital sources, markets, and so forth. We deem it necessary to maintain contacts with various sectors, companies, and organizations abroad to learn lessons and exchange information with them. We believe that the improvement of coordination among sectors and between the center and localities can significantly facilitate the investment work. The important factors are unanimity in the direction and line of the party and state, centralized and unified leadership, and the distribution of supervisory, guiding, and management responsibilities among sectors in accordance with their roles, capabilities, and special characteristics.

It is proposed that the approval of investment projects must be carried out in accordance with the centralized democratic principle or one-door approach. In other words, the approval of investment projects will be made only by the investment management committee. Approval cannot be obtained from other places without the consent of the Central Investment Management Committee.

The acceptance of foreign investment must be carried out in accordance with the direction stipulated by the resolutions of the party Central Committee and government. We must progress from small to big projects with specific objectives in mind and ensure efficiency. Small and medium projects must be based on programs endorsed by the fourth congress. Certainly, we must work as fast as we can, but not in haste. We must be decisive, strive to score concrete achievements, and clearly distribute responsibilities.

[Interviewer] What will we do with the approved foreign investment projects which have not yet been implemented? Is there any project that does not suit the investment law and how will it be treated?

[Phao Bounnaphon] As you know, prior to the promulgation of the Council of Ministers Resolution No 20, many projects received temporary approval. So far, some projects have begun operations while a number remain idle. Our investment management committee will follow up the operation of the approved projects to promote the effective ones and help them solve problems while rectifying aspects which are incompatible with the new regulations. Thorough consideration will be given to find appropriate measures to deal with ineffective

projects or those found violating the investment, finance, and banking regulations. However, most approved projects are in line with the investment law.

[Interviewer] Foreign media have reported that investors in Laos face many obstacles such as those caused by laws, the service system, and so forth. If that is true, what is the remedy?

[Phao Bounnaphon] Obviously, Laos is one of the least developed countries in the world, and our economy is of the natural type. Many localities are isolated because of a lack of roads, our technological and scientific levels are still low, the people's living conditions are difficult, we lack many fundamental laws, our cadres are inexperienced, and our regulations and decrees are incomplete. These things create difficulties for investors. Therefore, we must amend and improve the decrees and laws so as to facilitate foreign investment and create every condition to ensure conveniences for investors and guarantee the interests of both the investors and the LPDR.

Philippines

Quayle Said Carrying Letter From Bush to Aquino

HK2009063589 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Reports say that Vice President Dan Quayle is carrying a personal letter from President George Bush requesting President Aquino to start talks on the U.S. military bases. Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Manuel Yan made the disclosure to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Quayle and his wife Marilyn are scheduled to arrive in the Philippines on 26 September. Yan added that the letter may also contain the details of President Aquino's visit to the United States.

Aquino Not To Seek U.S. Apology for Guns Case

HK2009064989 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] President Aquino has indicated that she does not intend to file a diplomatic protest against the United States because the latter has helped determine the origin of the firearms imported into the country.

Earlier, the Senate called for an official apology from the United States for involving the president's name in an attempted gun-smuggling case. Senators Neptali Gonzales and Ernesto Maceda accused the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigations [FBI] of implicating the president. According to the FBI, the purchase document presented by Major Jacinto Vinuya carried the president's signature. It was later learned that the signature belonged to Colonel George Aquino, assistant defense attache at the Philippine Embassy in the United States.

Meanwhile, Senator Butz Aquino said today that the allegation that the FBI involved the president's name in

the gun-smuggling case must first be proved before an official apology from the United States can be demanded. The senator believed that the United States did not deliberately involve the president's name in the incident.

[Begin Butz Aquino recording] I do not know where the talk started. I do not think that that was how it began. In my opinion, the apology demanded from the United States...[changes thought] Well, I suppose they have first to prove that the Americans were guilty. But that does not appear to be the case. They never said that President Cory is involved in the case. [end recording]

Aquino's U.S., Canada Visits Previewed

HK2009062189 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 18 Sep 89 pp 1, 8

[Article by Rene T. Valbuena and Alice F. Cabotage: "Visits to U.S., Canada"—Part One]

[Excerpts] All state visits are political in nature. But at the bottom line they are always economic. The forthcoming state visits of President Aquino to the United States and Canada are no exceptions.

Although the two-country state visit is in November yet, the political shadow boxing has started. This is specially true between the Philippines and the United States.

According to the Department of Foreign Affairs, U.S. Vice-President Dan Quayle is scheduled to arrive on September 26 for a three-day visit to take up the issue on the U.S. military bases in the Philippines with Mrs. Aquino, Vice-President Salvador Laurel and Senate President Jovito Salonga.

It is interesting to note that on September 26 to 29, the Philippines is also scheduled to formally present its request for 40

of the country's quota of 440.4 million special drawing rights, or about \$517.12 million, before the annual joint meeting of the IMF and World Bank in Washington.

Malacanang insiders are saying that much as the Americans are stubborn in not confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons in the bases, Mrs. Aquino will be equally stubborn in not revealing her options on these military facilities to Mr. Quayle. [passage omitted]

Tone and Theme

Malacanang insiders are saying that Mrs. Aquino is taking a personal hand in choosing the tone and theme of her state visits to the U.S. and Canada.

She was given options on whether to take issue with the Americans for balking in the pouring in of new investments to the country or to bargain with them with the military bases as her main bargaining chip.

They said she chose to be pragmatic. They said the President will maintain her on comment stance on the

continued presence of U.S. military facilities in the Philippines even when she meets with U.S. President George Bush in Washington this November.

But the President will belabor the fact that the Philippines is a Third World country on the brink of becoming the shining star of the Asia-Pacific era and that this will become a reality sooner with the aid of the U.S. and Canada.

Further on Aquino Visits

HK2009062389 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 19 Sep 89 pp 1, 6

[Article by Alice F. Cabotage: "Visits to U.S., Canada"—Part Two]

[Excerpts] Including possible effects of the passage of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Expansion Act, there are, in fact, at least ten trade issues President Aquino will have to take up with U.S. President George Bush on her visit to the United States in November this year.

Heading the list is the Trade and Investment Facilitation Arrangement (TIFA) proposed by the U.S. Government to the Philippine Government last year.

One of the TIFA's aims is to establish regular consultations on the cabinet or sub-cabinet levels on trade and investment issues.

Another is to seek commitment from the Philippines on free and fair trade in goods and services; national treatment on investments; and effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights.

While the Philippines may agree to set up a consultative mechanism, sources said the country cannot commit itself to the other proposals.

For one, as a matter of policy, the Philippines does not grant national treatment to foreign investments.

Second, reciprocal free trade in goods and services, could result in serious dislocation to domestic industries not ready to compete against American industries.

Third, cynics in the Government argue that despite US assurances that TIFA will abide by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and Uruguay Round commitments, it will, like always, press for adherence to its national standard on intellectual property rights (IPR) protection, as it is doing now in under Section 301 of the U.S. Omnibus Trade Act of 1988.

U.S.-GSP Inclusion

Mrs. Aquino may also bring up the Philippines' petitions pending before the office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) for the inclusion of certain products in the 1990 U.S. generalized systems of preferences (U.S.-GSP). [passage omitted].

Another issue is a \$500-million increase over and above the textile quota set in the present RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. textile agreement. This proposal is in view of U.S. textile officials' indication that the quotas of major U.S. garment suppliers (e.g. Taiwan and Hong Kong) will be reduced next year. [passage omitted]

Sale to Bases

Another point that could be raised is the country's access to the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) worldwide procurement. This means that the Philippines be allowed to sell its goods and services not only to the Pacific Area Command (Japan, Okinawa, South Korea, Diego Garcia Island) as stipulated under the new RP-U.S. Military Bases agreement (MBA), but to other U.S. bases worldwide including bases in Turkey and Panama.

The Government must also seek that the Philippines be stricken from the Section 301 watch list. The country, along with Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, were placed in the 301 "ordinary watchlist" by the USTR for close monitoring on protection of patents, copyrights and trademarks. [passage omitted]

Ban on Mangoes

Another issue to contend with is the U.S. import ban on fresh mangoes from the Philippines. The importation of the commodity was banned in 1982 by the U.S. Government after deposits of seed weevil (a kind of worm) were allegedly found in some of the fruits. [passage omitted]

Carrageenan

Another issue of importance in RP-U.S. trade is the purity specification for Philippine natural grade (PNG) carrageenan, a kind of seaweed grown in the Philippines. Its extracts are usually used as suspension agents in drugs.

In 1985, the U.S. carrageenan industry asked the USFDA [United States Food and Drugs Administration] to impose the 2

limit on acid insoluble matter (AIM) in carrageenan. Carrageenan containing more than 2

AIM was considered toxic by the U.S. carrageenan industry.

Such ruling has led to the ban of the Philippines' carrageenan exports to the U.S. market since they contain more than the 2

AIM level.

Despite the high cost of testing (P200,000), the seaweed industry has agreed to have its carrageenan subjected to toxicological tests.

However, it is important, according to BUSINESS WORLD sources that Government should reiterate its earlier request from the USFDA that should local carrageenan be found non-toxic, it should be allowed to enter the U.S. market.

Early Harvest

Like the members of the Cairn's group led by Australia, the Philippines is seeking an "early harvest" under the Uruguay Round of talks on GATT.

The group wants freer trade of tropical products like fruits. But the United States wants to link this with issues on agriculture and is seeking an agreement on a package of tariffs and other concessions to be granted by some developed countries to be in line with a global agreement in agriculture.

On this issue, Mrs Aquino may also request the U.S. to soften its position.

Aquino To Discuss Trade

HK2009062589 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English
20 Sep 89 pp 1, 6

[Article by Rene T. Valbuena: "Visits to U.S., Canada"—Part Three and conclusion]

[Excerpts] Last year, a Philippine investment mission to Canada reported that the Canadians were bullish about the Philippines.

Canadian investments in mining, car parts manufacturing, food processing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, software and even in tissue culture were expected to come in this year.

President Aquino, in her forthcoming state visit to Canada this November, is not expected to task the Canadians why most of these expected investments have not started coming in yet.

Unlike the United States, Canada is an ally in the ongoing Uruguay Round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. [passage omitted]

Tuna and Shrimps

Mrs. Aquino might be a witness to the signing of a memorandum of agreement for the inspection of canned tuna and shrimps exports to Canada between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Mrs. Aquino may also take up the long-standing request of the Philippines for Canada to abandon the discriminatory tariff treatment between canned tuna in oil and in brine in order for Philippine tuna exports to compete in the Canadian market for canned tuna in oil. [passage omitted]

GSP Inclusions

Mrs. Aquino may also want to take up the inclusion of three Philippine products in the 1990 Canadian Generalized System of Preferences [GSP].

These products are fruit purees and paste at 0% GSP rate, fatty alcohols at 7% GSP rate and glycerine refined at 6% rate.

Aside from inclusions in the 1990 GSP, the Philippines will gain in exports if nine product groups receive lower rates. Those products and their proposed GSP rate are:

1. lampshades, chimneys, globes and other lighting fittings of shell—down to 4% from 7.5%
2. prefabricated and sectional buildings and assemblies and parts thereof, of wood—down to 4.5% from 6%
3. carved articles of wood for decorative purposes—duty free from 6%
4. household utensils of wood—duty free from 6%
5. furnitures of rattan and other vegetable materials other than chairs and other seats—down to 6.5% from 10%
6. Christmas tree decorations, of all materials, nativity scenes and similar articles for Christmas festivities excluding lighting fittings and bulbs—down to 5% from 6.5%
7. wooden toys for children—down to 6.5% from 8%
8. stuffed toys—6.5% from 10
9. costume jewelry and other articles for personal adornment such as religious pins, badges and insignia, among others—down to 5% from 7.5

Film Ventures

The Canadian visit of Mrs. Aquino may also end up with a happy note for the local film industry.

The Department of Trade and Industry is working on a draft agreement on film co-production between Canada and the Philippines. [passage omitted]

Taiwanese Investors Seek Government Guarantee

HK1809124389 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER* in English 17 Sep 89 p 17

[Report by Lindablue F. Romero]

[Text] A Taiwanese investment mission yesterday said they are determined to pour in multi-million investments here but continued to seek investors' guarantees from the government, including immigration privileges.

At a pre-departure conference, the mission, led by National Federation of Industries chairman Sheng Fa Hsui, also said they view their recommendations at improving the investment climate in the country based on their business implications, and not on their political impact.

Sheng dismissed the accusation of the embassy here of the People's Republic of China that Taiwan is using the mission to lure the country into changing its "one-China Policy."

"I have visited many countries abroad and this is the first time that Beijing has issued a protest against us," Sheng said.

"We never use any economic power, we just have sincere intentions, so we don't care about Beijing's objections."

Asked what they would do if the two bills pending before Congress, which seek improved relations with Taiwan, will not be approved, Sheng said they would like to look at it from a business angle and not from the political end.

"We would like to look at it as something which would enhance the Philippine economic development," he said, adding that interference in the country's internal affairs is the last thing they want to do.

The investment mission, the largest sent to the Philippines, conferred with potential joint venture partners and visited Hacienda Luisita, site of a proposed industrial estate.

But President Aquino, whom they called on during their visit, has proposed the development of industrial estates in Cagayan, Bataan, Cagayan de Oro and General Santos City.

She specified the development of Port Irene in Cagayan, which is only 45 minutes away by plane from Taipei.

Sheng said the Philippine government should draft an investment guarantee agreement to provide working visas for Taiwanese engineers who would come to the country to work on the industries they intend to put up.

"I urge the leaders of your country to work together to improve the investment climate," Sheng said.

"I would like to emphasize that we don't ask for any privilege. We just ask for equal treatment," Sheng said.

Sheng also said the Philippine government should "work out your internal problems" as he pointed out that economic development of the country has a lot to do with its political stability.

During their visit, the businessmen called for a tariff and tax agreement.

MNLF Mindanao Landings Jeopardize Plebiscite

HK2009032789 Manila *MANILA BULLETIN* in English 20 Sep 89 pp 1, 12

[Report by Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] Southern Command (Southcom) authorities confirmed yesterday reports of the landing of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) forces in the coastal areas of Central Mindanao (Region 12).

Southcom authorities said that this development could lead to the failure of the plebiscite in at least three Muslim-dominated provinces in Western Mindanao (Region 9). They expected the MNLF to conduct terroristic actions in an effort to disrupt the Nov. 19 polls.

Brig. Gen. Guillermo Flores, Southcom commander, in a long-distance interview, said that MNLF rebels dispatched by Nur Misuari are now deployed and have established camps in the coastal towns of Calanugas and Sultan Gumander in Lanao del Sur, and in Lebak, a coastal town of Sultan Kudarat.

He said that another pro-Misuari MNLF camp is located near the Awang domestic airport in Dinaig, Maguindanao.

Flores said that the Tausug MNLF rebels are members of MNLF's national security command (Nascom), which is considered the elite force of Misuari.

He said that Misuari's forces in Sultan Gomander, Calanugas, and Lebak have about 1,000 officers and men, while the Dinaig camp has an estimated force of 1,000 men.

However, the presence of Misuari's force in these areas, Flores said, has sparked animosity among the Maguindanaons and the Maranaws of Lanao del Sur.

Flores said the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] intelligence men are now checking the reports that the MNLF will be supported by fighter planes reportedly based somewhere in Sabah in case of attack.

He considered the island provinces of Tawi-Tawi, Jolo, Basilan, and Maguindanao as "hot spots" where MNLF may attempt to disrupt the holding of the plebiscite on the Muslim Mindanao Organic Act.

Flores said that the announcement by Misuari to boycott and launch an offensive against government forces in Mindanao has created tension and apprehension among the Muslim and Christian inhabitants in Mindanao.

He assured, however, that AFP forces in Mindanao are ready for any eventuality.

"We are prepared to meet Misuari and his forces anytime," Flores said.

Ramos Orders Landings Probe

HK2009122989 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Slantlines denote passage in Tagalog]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos will fly to the Lanao provinces tomorrow to assess the peace and order situation there. The defense chief will also give instructions to military officials in Mindanao in connection with the forthcoming plebiscite on the organic act.

Meantime, Secretary Ramos ordered the military authorities in South Cotabato to investigate reports that MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] elite forces have landed in the province:

[Begin Ramos recording] The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] is not prevented, as I mentioned, from conducting police operations, meaning /we can always oppose criminal activities/ and also these unauthorized movements such as landings of personnel or firearms which were not part of the ceasefire agreement, because if you will recall, the MNLF was authorized to move throughout the mainland of Mindanao. [end recording]

Laurel Urges Talks With Muslim Rebels

HK1909105389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel today urged Aquino to reopen talks with Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] Chairman Nur Misuari, whether or not the Autonomy Act for Muslim Mindanao is ratified. Laurel said this as he belittled the Aquino government's ability to provide autonomy for the Muslim Mindanao region. He warned that forced implementation of the organic act could only result in a deeper misunderstanding between Christians and Muslims in Mindanao. He called this: The return of civil war.

Laurel added that the Nacionalista Party, which he leads, will officially oppose the organic act and will launch an opposition campaign in 13 Mindanao provinces. Laurel also urged Aquino to postpone the autonomy plebiscite and said she should instead attend to organizing a federal form of government, which he and his group had proposed.

Meanwhile, Senator Mamintal Tamano supported Laurel's proposal for the reopening of talks between President Aquino and MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari for the restoration of peace in Mindanao:

[Begin Pimentel recording in English] Well, we always welcome negotiations with Professor Misuari and the other Muslim rebel leaders because we do not want fighting between Filipinos. [end recording]

Thailand

Annual Military Reshuffle Appointments Published

BK1509045789 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Sep 89 pp 2, 19, 22

["Announcement of the Prime Minister's Office on the Appointment of Military Officers"]

[Text] A royal decree has been issued on appointment of the following military officers for the royal services:

Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defense

1. General Phat Akkhanibut, deputy supreme commander, to be inspector general.
2. Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, deputy army commander, to be permanent secretary of the Defense Ministry.
3. Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Suwit Chantharapradit, assistant air force commander, to be deputy permanent secretary of the Defense Ministry.
4. Gen Fuangchaloei Anirutthewa, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary [as published].
5. Lieutenant General Samut Ninlakun, director of the Army Ordnance Department, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.
6. Lt Gen Chao Khongphunsin, director of the Defense Industrial Department, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.

7. Lt Gen Wirasak Nakson, director of the Office of Defense Policy and Planning, to be director of the Defense Industrial Department.
 8. Air Marshal [AM] Danai Morin, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary [as published].
 9. Lt Gen Thamnu Phutphat, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary [as published].
 10. Lt Gen Somphong Kittiwat, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary [as published].
 11. Major Gen Songsoem Waisopha, deputy commander of the 4th Army Region, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.
 12. Rear Admiral Phaibun Suthasawin, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary [as published].
 13. Maj Gen Sanlawit Sirimonthon, deputy commander of the Special Warfare Headquarters, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.
 14. Maj Gen Prathuang Thianthongdi, deputy director of the Office of Defense Policy and Planning, to be director of the Office of Defense Policy and Planning.
 15. Rear Admiral Phibunsak Bunchuchuai, deputy director of the Defense Finance Department, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.
 16. Maj Gen Marut Laohakhamin, assistant director of the Defense Budget Office, to be director of the Defense Comptroller Office.
 17. Maj Gen Thawat Ketangkun, deputy director for technical affairs of the Defense Energy Department, to be deputy director of the Defense Policy and Planning Office.
 18. Maj Gen Somphat Bunyarataphalin, chief of staff of the Defense Energy Department, to be deputy director for technical affairs of the Defense Energy Department.
 19. Rear Admiral Phadoem Phumbua, deputy director for technical affairs of the Defense Energy Department, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.
 20. Maj Gen Thani Kalamphasut, chief of staff of the Defense Energy Department, to be deputy director for technical affairs of the Defense Energy Department.
 21. Maj Gen Banchop Intharaphaisan, assistant director of the Defense Finance Department, to be deputy director of the Defense Finance Department.
 22. Air Vice Marshal [AVM] Yot Chumsai na Ayutthaya, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to be chief of staff of the Defense Industrial Department.
 23. AVM Ekaphan Kritsakon, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary [as published].
 24. Maj Gen Phaibun Chungsamran, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary [as published].
 25. Maj Gen Kamon Thappharangsi, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary [as published].
 26. Rear Admiral Thawon Nasuni, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of rear admiral, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary [as published].
 27. Maj Gen (Designate) Charoensak Thiangtham, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.
 28. Colonel Kamon Ruangwut, to be chief judge of the Military Supreme Court.
 29. Col Sorachat Sitthimongkhon, to be chief of staff of the Defense Energy Department.
 30. Col Wanchai Emocho, to be assistant director of the Defense Finance Department.
 31. Col Thirawat Patthamanon, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general.
 32. Col Phairot Ketphan, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general.
 33. Col Phano Thephatsadin na Ayutthaya, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general.
 34. Col Chaloeiphon Charoenyong, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general.
 35. Group Captain Sane Ngamlamiat, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of air vice marshal.
 36. Group Captain Damrong Binsri, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of air vice marshal.
 37. Group Captain Trithip Phumlek, to be assistant director of the Defense Budget Department.
- Supreme Command Headquarters**
38. ACM Woranat Aphichari, air force commander, to be deputy supreme commander.
 39. Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, assistant army commander, to be deputy supreme commander.
 40. Admiral Sunthon Krathet, deputy armed forces chief of staff, to be deputy supreme commander.
 41. Lt Gen Somkhit Chongphayuha, director of the Joint Operations Directorate, to be deputy armed forces chief of staff.
 42. Vice Admiral Dusit Suthisiri, Navy comptroller, to be deputy armed forces chief of staff.
 43. Lt Gen Wichit Bunyawat, director of the Joint Intelligence Directorate, to be chief of staff officers attached to the supreme commander.
 44. Lt Gen Watthanachai Wutthisiri, 1st army region commander, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of general.
 45. Lt Gen Wisit Atkhumwong, 4th Army Region commander, to be adviser of the Supreme Command Headquarters.
 46. Lt Gen Thian Chonmaitri, director of the Joint Communications Directorate, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.

47. Lt Gen Thamniap Thapmani, director of the National Defense College, to be director of the Joint Operations Directorate.
48. Lt Gen Sirin Thupklam, director of the Army Weapons Manufacturing Center, to be director of the National Defense College.
49. Lt Gen Charan Kunlawanit, attached to the office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to be director of the Joint Intelligence Directorate.
50. Lt Gen Pricha Chamnanwet, director of the Education and Research Directorate, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
51. Lt Gen Thawisak Sawanthat, military inspector general, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
52. Lt Gen Chan Hanyut, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be director of the Joint Communications Directorate.
53. Lt Gen Choetchai Thirattanon, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
54. Lt Gen Sirichai Suwanmani, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
55. Lt Gen Phairot Chanurai, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
56. Lt Gen Sitthichai Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
57. Lt Gen Phanit Pansithong, assistant chief of staff officers attached to the supreme commander, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
58. Maj Gen Thirawat Emasuan, deputy director of the Education and Research Directorate, to be director of the Education and Research Directorate.
59. Maj Gen Samoe Saksomsathan, deputy director of the Joint Intelligence Directorate, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of lieutenant general.
60. Maj Gen Niphat Bunyarattaphan, deputy director for operations of the Armed Forces Security Center, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of lieutenant general.
61. Maj Gen Pin Thetkhongthon, deputy director of the Army Advanced Study Institute, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of lieutenant general.
62. Maj Gen Ariya Ukhotkit, deputy commander of the 1st Army Corps, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of lieutenant general.
63. Maj Gen Kamon Udomsin, assistant chief of staff of the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of lieutenant general.
64. Maj Gen Woraphin Ditsayabut, deputy 1st Army Region commander, to be assistant chief of staff officers attached to the supreme commander.
65. Maj Gen Prayun Phongnisap, deputy director for administration of the Army Map Department, to be military inspector general.
66. Maj Gen Wichit Watthanakun, assistant director of the Education and Research Directorate, to be deputy director of the Education and Research Directorate.
67. Maj Gen Wanlop Chittarock, chief of staff of the Armed Forces Security Center, to be deputy director for operations of the Armed Forces Security Center.
68. Rear Admiral Chumphon Phumranan, director of the Military Technical Training School of the Education and Research Directorate, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
69. Rear Admiral Somphon Sumanan, deputy director of the Joint Logistics Directorate, to be director of the Military Technical Training School.
70. Rear Admiral Banchong Thikhara, attached to Supreme Command Headquarters, to be deputy director of the Joint Logistics Directorate.
71. Maj Gen Manit Phuritphokhai, deputy director for operations of the Armed Forces Security Center, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
72. Maj Gen Sakchai Niwatmangkha, deputy director of the Joint Communications Directorate, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
73. Maj Gen Asom Suaphaithun, assistant director of the Joint Personnel Directorate, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
74. AVM Banchong Udomsornayut, assistant director of the Joint Communications Directorate, to be deputy director of the Joint Communications Directorate.
75. Maj Gen Wichian Wichuworachai, assistant chief of staff of the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
76. Maj Gen Prachuap Saengthawip, assistant director of the Joint Intelligence Directorate, to be deputy director of the Joint Intelligence Directorate.
77. Maj Gen Watchana Suwanthat, director of the Military Development Office, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
78. Maj Gen Sathit Chantharami, assistant director of the Joint Logistics Directorate, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
79. Maj Gen Phonprasoe Chunlasewok, assistant director of the Joint Operations Department, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
80. Maj Gen Samai Imchai, assistant military comptroller, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
81. Maj Gen Banthoeng Thamwatthana, Army Map Department specialist, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
82. Maj Gen Saman Thongaram, director of the Strategic Research Institute of the National Defense College, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
83. Maj Gen Phisan Buasuang, director of the Policy and Plan Office of the Joint Operations Directorate, to be assistant director of the Joint Operations Directorate.
84. Maj Gen Thawanya Praphaphan, director of the Civil Engineering Office, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.
85. Rear Admiral Pramuk Prasanchim, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.

86. Maj Gen SETHA Thanarat, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.

87. AVM Prawit Photchanapraphan, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.

88. Maj Gen Somsak Sisuphandit, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.

89. Maj Gen Aphichai Warunprapha, staff officer attached to the supreme commander, to be attached to Supreme Command Headquarters.

90. Col Phanom Chira Chinawicharana, to be director of the Military Preparatory School of the Education and Research Directorate.

91. Col Sawaeng Phaenggoen, to be deputy director for administration of the Army Map Department.

92. Col Thiradet Miphian, to be deputy director for operations of the Armed Forces Security Center.

93. Col Chuchat Hiranyarak, to be assistant military comptroller.

94. Col Aran Chomphaisan, to be assistant director of the Education and Research Directorate.

95. Group Captain Anan Simonthon, to be assistant director of the Joint Intelligence Directorate.

96. Col Sonchai Darayon, to be assistant director of the Joint Personnel Directorate.

97. Col Roengwait Amphai, to be assistant director of the Joint Communications Directorate.

98. Col Winai Thansi, to be assistant director of the Joint Logistics Directorate.

99. Col Wanlop Saisaengthong, to be chief of staff of the Armed Forces Security Center.

100. Col Amphon Amonwisaisoradet, to be assistant chief of staff of the Office of the Supreme Commander.

101. Navy Captain Watthanaphon Phetchan, to be assistant chief of staff of the Office of the Supreme Commander.

102. Group Captain Prachuap Channara, to be director of the Strategic Research Institute of the National Defense College.

103. Col Sanan Khachonklam, to be director of the Policy and Plans Office of the Joint Operations Directorate.

104. Col Phaithun Thawichaprasit, to be director of the Civil Engineering Office of the Office of the Supreme Commander.

105. Col Wichai Sumanangkun, to be director of the Military Development Office of the Office of the Supreme Commander.

106. Col Samphan Bunyanan, to be inspection officer of the Office of the Supreme Commander.

107. Col Pridi Sanburanaphan, to be Army Map Department specialist.

108. Col Prathom Wiphatarasinlapin, to be medical officer of the Office of the Supreme Commander.

109. Col Suphat Sarasin, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of major general.

110. Col Phisan Chuprawat, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of major general.

111. Navy Captain Bunrot Choichumrun, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of rear admiral.

112. Navy Captain Pricha Sophondilok, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of rear admiral.

113. Group Captain Chamlong Osathanon, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of air vice marshal.

114. Col Seri Suksawaeng, to be staff officer attached to the supreme commander with the rank of major general.

The Army

115. Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, assistant army commander, to be deputy army commander.

116. Lt Gen Arun Pariwattham, deputy army chief of staff, to be assistant army commander.

117. Lt Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, 2d army region commander, to be assistant army commander.

118. Lt Gen Saphrang Nutsathit, deputy army chief of staff, to be attached to Army Headquarters.

119. Lt Gen Wirot Saengsanit, assistant army chief of staff for civilian affairs, to be deputy army chief of staff.

120. Lt Gen Chatchom Kanlong, assistant army chief of staff for logistics, to be deputy army chief of staff.

121. Lt Gen Soem Chaibut, assistant army chief of staff for personnel, to be attached to Army Headquarters.

122. Lt Gen Singha Saowaphap, director of the Army Medical Department, to be attached to Army Headquarters.

123. Lt Gen Niyom Santhanakhom, special operations officer of Army Headquarters, to be attached to Army Headquarters.

124. Lt Gen Ratsami Wongphrommet, army adviser, to be attached to Army Headquarters.

125. Lt Gen Khachon Ramangwong, Chunlachomklao royal military academy commander, to be commander of the Special Warfare Command.

126. Lt Gen Somphon Toemthongchai, 2d army corps commander, to be commander of the Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy.

127. Lt Gen San Siphon, 1st army corps commander, to be 1st army region commander.

128. Lt Gen Wimon Wongwanit, commander of the Special Warfare Command, to be 2d army region commander.

129. Lt Gen Yutthana Yaemphan, director of the Army Training Department, to be 4th army region commander.

130. Maj Gen Charin Sawangwan, deputy director of the Army Ordnance Department, to be director of the Army Ordnance Department.

131. Maj Gen Panya Yuprasoet, director of Phra Mongkutklao Hospital, to be director of the Army Medical Department.

132. Maj Gen Chaiwut Simat, director of the Army Personnel Department, to be assistant army chief of staff for personnel.

133. Maj Gen Wachira Suriyakun na Ayutthaya, deputy 1st army region commander, to be assistant army chief of staff for logistics.

134. Maj Gen Chamlaeng Uchukomon, deputy 1st army region commander, to be assistant army chief of staff for civilian affairs.

135. Maj Gen Phairo Wongwatthana, attached to Army Headquarters, to be army adviser.

136. Maj Gen Thawisit Sangsomwong, deputy director of the Territorial Defense Department, to be director of the Engineering Department.

137. Maj Gen Phaibun Emphan, attached to Army Headquarters, to be director of Army Weapons Manufacturing Center.

138. Maj Gen Charun Phunsanong, deputy commander of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, to be director of the Army Training Department.

139. Maj Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit, 1st division commander, to be commander of the 1st Army Corps.

140. Maj Gen Phaibun Hongsinlak, deputy 2d army region commander, to be commander of the 2d Army Corps.

141. Maj Gen Withun Sunthonchan, deputy 3d army region commander, to be commander of the 3d Army Corps.

142. Maj Gen Wanchai Amphunan, attached to Army Headquarters, to be special operations officer of Army Headquarters with rank of lieutenant general.

143. Maj Gen Somchai Chutiman, commander of Army Staff School, to be deputy commander of the Army Advanced Study Institute.

144. Maj Gen Phuchong Ninkham, attached to Army Headquarters, to be deputy commander of Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy.

145. Maj Gen Yutthana Khamdi, director of Army Transportation Department, to be deputy director of the Territorial Defense Department.

146. Maj Gen Wichian Sukplang, director of the Post Engineers Department, to be deputy director of the Engineering Department.

147. Maj Gen Niwat Saiubon, director of the Engineering Department, to be director of the Engineering Division.

148. Maj Gen Yutthasak Sasiprapha, commander of the 1st Army Circle, to be deputy commander of the 1st Army Region.

149. Maj Gen Manat Aramsi, 2d infantry division commander, to be deputy commander of the 1st Army region.

150. Maj Gen Maitri Yusathaphon, commav?? of the Chon Buri Army nce Commander, to be deputy commander of the 1st Army Region.

151. Maj Gen Pricha Rotchanasen, 1st army corps chief of staff, to be 1st army corps deputy commander.

152. Maj Gen Chamlong Thapcharoen, deputy 2d army corps commander, to be deputy 2d army region commander.

153. Maj Gen Bunpriap Koetchu?§ cochun, 6th army circle commander, to be deputy 2d army corps commander.

154. Maj Gen Yingyot Chotphimai, 3d army region chief of staff, to be 3d army region deputy commander.

155. Maj Gen Chirachot Chunlasathian, 7th military circle commander, to be 3d army corps deputy commander.

156. Maj Gen Somkiat Sapsombun, 5th infantry division commander, to be deputy 4th army region commander.

157. Maj Gen Surachet Dechatiwong, commander of the 2d Special Combat Division, to be deputy commander of the Special Warfare Command.

158. Maj Gen Thanom Watchaphut, inspection officer of the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be chief of staff of the 3d Army Region.

159. Maj Gen Akkradet Sasiprapha, attached to Army Headquarters, to be chief of staff of the 1st Army Corps.

160. Maj Gen Chusak Wetprasoet, army specialist, to be commander of the 6th Army Circle.

161. Major General Watthana Sanphanit, commander of the 9th Infantry Division, to be commander of the 1st Army Division.

162. Major General Chainarong Nunphakdi, commander of the Armed Forces Academies' Preparatory School, Department of Research and Education, to be commander of the 2d Infantry Division.

163. Major General Pricha Patthamanon, attached to the Army Headquarters, to be commander of Chon Buri Military District.

164. Major General Prayun Midet, attached to the Army Headquarters, to be commander of the 1st Military Circle.

165. Major General Narunat Kampanatsaenyakon, attached to the Army Headquarters, to be commander of the 1st Army Development Division.

166. Major General Panthep Phuwanatnurak, attached to Army Headquarters, to be commander of the 5th Infantry Division.

167. Major General Primon Patthamasukhon, attached to the Army Headquarters, to be director of the Army Transportation Department.

168. Major General Nopchalet Buranasiri, assistant director of the Army Ordnance Department, to be deputy director of the Army Ordnance Department.

169. Major General Sakon Nutsathit, commander of the Ordnance Industry Center, Army Ordnance Department, to be assistant director of the Army Ordnance Department.

170. Major General Chalo Singsonthi, director of the Ordnance Department's Vehicle Maintenance and Assembly Factory, to be commander of the Ordnance Industry Center.

171. Major General Phisan Thepsittha, deputy director of the Medical Department, to be attached to the Army Headquarters.

172. Major General Amarit Na Songkhla, assistant director of the Medical Department, to be deputy director of the Medical Department.

173. Major General Choetchai Chiamchaisi, director of the Education Division, Phra Mongkutklao Medical College, to be assistant director of the Medical Department.

174. Major General Thammanun Yongchaiyut, director of Ananthamahidon Hospital, to be director of Phra Mongkutklao Hospital.

175. Major General Phon Premsamit, chief of staff of Phra Mongkutklao Medical Center, to be attached to Army Headquarters.

176. Major General Bunsong Phaosong, doctor attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, to be chief of staff, Phra Mongkutklao Medical Center.
177. Major General Wicha Aphichitruangdet, director of the Pharmaceutical Factory, Army Medical Department, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
178. Major General Suphot Sampattawanit, director of Suranari Camp Hospital, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
179. Major General Somsak Soimani, assistant army comptroller general for planning and auditing, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
180. Major General Wichit Kri-ngoen, director of the Military Police Department, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
181. Major General Niyom Na Pomphet, director of the Army Research and Development Coordination Office, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
182. Major General Sakhon Thiangkao, director of the Army Scientific Department, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
183. Major General Chalin Suwanphan, professor attached to the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
184. Major General Kasem Chuangchot, commander of the 2d Support Command, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
185. Major General Sanan Naksamruat, commander of the 14th Infantry Division, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
186. Major General Suphit Iamchun, commander of the Lopburi Military District, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
187. Major General Thongphun Kamonrat, special operations officer of the Army Headquarters, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
188. Major Sonchai Nutsathit, special operations officer, Army Headquarters, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
189. Major General Thatchai Funglatda, special operations officer of Army Headquarters, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
190. Major General Mongkhon Phumhiran, special operations officer, Army Headquarters, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
191. Major General Inthon Phonphiphit, special operations officer, Army Headquarters, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
192. Major General Niwat Thiambunthong, army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
193. Major General Wichan Sa-nguansakyothin, army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
194. Major General Suphap Phattharanawik, army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
195. Major General Sitthichai Prathuangthin, army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
196. Major General Prachum Churoek, army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
197. Major General Thiraphan Sattabansuk, army specialist, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
198. Major General Kriangsak Phithaksongkhram, staff officer attached to the Office of the Commander, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
199. Major General Surasin Sotthikun, staff officer attached to the Office of the Commander, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
200. Major General Kritsadi Senaphonlasit, staff officer attached to the Office of the Commander, to be attached to Army Headquarters.
201. Colonel Pricha Uthensut, to be director of the Directorate of Personnel.
202. Colonel Amphon Siriphan, to be director of the Army Vehicle Maintenance and Assembly Factory, the Ordnance Department.
203. Colonel Khomkrit Punnothok, to be assistant comptroller general for planning and auditing.
204. Colonel Sa-ngiam Waiyakun, to be professor at the Chulachomklao Military Academy.
205. Colonel Phairot Nutchaya, to be commander of the Army General Staff College.
206. Colonel Niyom Rattanasut, to be director of the Provost Marshal's Department.
207. Colonel Anan Amaratchakun, to be director of the Office of Military Research and Development Coordination.
208. Colonel Witsanu Udomsoraryut, to be assistant director of the Engineers Department.
209. Colonel Phatthana Phutthananon, to be director of the Post Engineers Department.
210. Colonel Ruangnam Phibunphanuwat, to be director of the Science Department.
211. Colonel Khamrop Saisuwan, to be director of the Suranari Camp Hospital.
212. Colonel Thawiwut Herabat, to be director of Ananthamahidon Hospital.
213. Colonel Prasat Prasongchanya, to be director of the Education Division, Phra Mongkutklao Medical College.
214. Colonel Sunan Rotchanawiphat, to be director of the Military Pharmaceutical Factory, Army Medical Department.
215. Colonel Watthana Bunyasit, to be commander of the 8th Infantry Division.
216. Colonel Sawaeng Onnak, to be commander of the 2d Support Command.
217. Colonel Chaisi Trakunphaet, to be commander of the Lopburi Military District.
218. Colonel Sathit Rungsuwan, to be chief of staff of the 3d Army Corps.
219. Colonel Adison Dutsadi, to be commander of the 7th Military Circle.
220. Colonel Angkun Rotsawat, to be commander of the 3d Development Division.
221. Colonel Han Phethai, to be commander of the 2d Special Forces Division.
222. Colonel Prasan Premasakun, to be commander of the 15th Infantry Division.
223. Colonel Rop Rakrian, to be special operations officer attached to Army Headquarters, with the rank of major general.

224. Colonel Sikharin Singhaphan, to be special operations officer attached to Army Headquarters, with the rank of major general.
225. Colonel Somchet Chutinan, to be special operations officer attached to Army Headquarters, with the rank of major general.
226. Colonel Uthai Sukthiradet, to be special operations officer attached to Army Headquarters, with the rank of major general.
227. Colonel Amon Kingket, to be special operations officer attached to Army Headquarters, with the rank of major general.
228. Colonel Sumit Thianpheng, to be army specialist.
229. Colonel Subanchin Noiset, to be army specialist.
230. Colonel Sumet Yuktasewi, to be army specialist.
231. Colonel Anan Chunhaphet, to be army specialist.
232. Colonel Chanbun Phentrakun, to be army specialist.
233. Colonel Prasong Chantharawinit, to be army specialist.
234. Colonel Ulit Linawat, to be army specialist.
235. Colonel Wisan Kanitthanon, to be staff officer attached to the Office of the Commander.
236. Colonel Somchit Bunyathap, to be staff officer attached to the Office of the Commander.
237. Colonel Nat Phonuangma, to be staff officer attached to the Office of the Commander.

The Navy:

238. Admiral Sawek Tatthong, chief of staff, to be deputy commander in chief.
239. Vice Admiral Thawon Phongphiphat, attached to Navy Headquarters, to be assistant commander in chief.
240. Vice Admiral Dilok Phattharakoson, assistant chief of staff for personnel, to be chief of staff.
241. Vice Admiral Atsawin Hinchiranan, deputy royal fleet commander, to be royal fleet commander.
242. Vice Admiral Thep Suphasa-nguan, royal fleet chief of staff, to be deputy royal fleet commander.
243. Vice Admiral Chalin Nawanukhro, navy adviser, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
244. Rear Admiral Amnat Chanthanamattha, deputy director of the Dockyard Department for technical affairs, to be director of the Dockyard department.
245. Rear Admiral Chan Kolakitkwin, assistant director of the Medical Department, to be director of the Medical Department.
246. Rear Admiral Somphong Phasuk, director of the Sattahip Naval Base Workshop, to be navy adviser.
247. Rear Admiral Somphong Kamongam, attached to Navy Headquarters, to be deputy chief of staff.
248. Rear Admiral Thawatchai Kosonnawin, attached to Navy Headquarters, to be assistant chief of staff for intelligence.
249. Rear Admiral Surin Thongcharoen, commandant of the Royal Fleet Gulf Patrol, to be superintendent of the Advanced Naval Studies Institute.
250. Rear Admiral Wiphat Phumisawat, deputy director of the Hydrographic Department, to be director of the Hydrographic Department.

251. Rear Admiral Narong Osathanon, deputy director of the Naval Education Department, to be director of the Naval Education Department.
252. Rear Admiral Phairat Chuthongchai, deputy commander of the Naval Academy, to be commander of the Naval Academy.
253. Rear Admiral Han Sakunphanit, commandant of the Anti-Submarine Warfare force, to be commander of the Sattahip Naval Base.
254. Rear Admiral Songsit Kittiphirachon, deputy chief of staff of the Royal Fleet, to be chief of staff of the Royal Fleet.
255. Rear Admiral Wichet Karunyawanit, director of the Finance Department, to be navy comptroller.
256. Rear Admiral Manit Thummanon, director of the Welfare Department, to be assistant chief of staff for personnel.
257. Rear Admiral Kosum Kamonlanawin, chief of staff of the Naval Education Department, to be assistant chief of staff for technical service.
258. Rear Admiral Prida Karasut, director of the Naval Education Department, to be assistant chief of staff for operations.
259. Rear Admiral Phaibun Naksakun, deputy director of the Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard, Naval Dockyard Department, to be deputy chief of staff of the Royal Fleet.
260. Rear Admiral Kowit Watthanatham, deputy commander of Sattahip Naval Base, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
261. Rear Admiral Somphong Phatthanachiwin, group commandant of the Royal Fleet, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
262. Rear Admiral Samran Somrup, training commandant of the Royal Fleet, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
263. Rear Admiral Soemsak Sankhachanthranon, deputy commander of the Marine Corps, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
264. Rear Admiral Direk Phakdi, director of Somdet Phra Pinklao Hospital, Navy Medical Department, to be deputy director of the Medical Department.
265. Rear Admiral Borisut Chanthrathai, commandant of the Songkhla Naval Station, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
266. Rear Admiral Bandit Chunhawan, commandant of Bangkok Naval Station, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
267. Rear Admiral Phongsak Sarakettrin, attached to the Navy Headquarters, to be engineering director of the Dockyard Department.
268. Rear Admiral Chiraphan Anuphat, auditor general, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
269. Rear Admiral Arun Kraisin, inspector general, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
270. Rear Admiral Suwit Buaphuan, director of the Communications Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
271. Rear Admiral Cha-oep Sadaphandit, assistant director of the Hydrographic department, to be deputy director of the department.

272. Rear Admiral Sanong Chimchaloem, director of the Supply Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
273. Rear Admiral Surin Samitdilok, navy secretary, to be attached to Navy headquarters.
274. Rear Admiral Thawat Phothiwhok, engineering plan director of the Dockyard Department, to be deputy director for administration of the Dockyard Department.
275. Rear Admiral Prayun Kanthachot, chief engineer of the Dockyard Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
276. Rear Admiral Charan Suwannasi, engineering development director of the Dockyard Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
277. Rear Admiral Khanung Phoemsap, deputy comptroller, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
278. Rear Admiral Samphan Changkhiandi, staff officer attached to Navy Headquarters, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
279. Rear Admiral Kamon Suksing, director of the Ordnance Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
280. Rear Admiral Amphan Iamnarong, director of the Science Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
281. Rear Admiral Cha-ot Phatthanaroeksin, commander of the Naval College, Advanced Research Institute, to be attached to Navy headquarters.
282. Rear Admiral Banchop Atwarin, director of the Personnel Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
283. Rear Admiral Wiriya Ninrangsi, director of the Transport Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
284. Rear Admiral Winai Thangsubut, director of the Intelligence Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
285. Rear Admiral Chochong Chotchuang, chief of staff of Sattahip Naval Base, to be deputy commander of Sattahip naval Base.
286. Rear Admiral Sumit Chunmanut, commander of the Marine Corps' Training Center, to be deputy commander of the Marine Corps.
287. Rear Admiral Bunrot Watthanamongkhon, director of the Logistics Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
288. Rear Admiral Arun Uaphaibun, director of Aphakon Kiattiwong Hospital, Sattahip Naval Base, to be assistant director of the Medical Department.
289. Rear Admiral Somphong Sirihong, staff officer attached to Navy Headquarters, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
290. Rear Admiral Thawisak Aruni, director of the Electronics Training Center, Dockyard Department, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
291. Rear Admiral Chiao Rotchanachala, assistant director for planning, Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard, to be director of the Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard, Navy Dockyard Department.
292. Rear Admiral Wirot Chomchunchit, director of the Thonburi Dockyard, to be deputy director for technical affairs of the Navy Dockyard Department.
293. Rear Admiral Prathuang Im-arom, assistant director for production of Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard, to be director of the engineering development, Navy Dockyard Department.
294. Rear Admiral Withun Khachensap, navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
295. Rear Admiral Subin Yinniam, navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
296. Rear Admiral Woradet Punyakhosa, navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
297. Rear Admiral Chongkon Chomthongdi, navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
298. Rear Admiral Prathip Mingmuang, navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
299. Rear Admiral Phan Rakkaeo, navy specialist, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
300. Rear Admiral Chumphon Atiphaet, commander of the Navy Staff College, Navy Advanced Studies Institute, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.
301. Rear Admiral Phairot Santiwetchakun, chief of staff of the Naval Academy, Naval Education Department, to be deputy commander of the Naval Academy.
302. Rear Admiral Chalin Sakhonsin, assistant comptroller, to be commander of the Navy Staff College, Advanced Studies Institute.
303. Navy Captain Samroeng Chantharamani, to be director of the Auditor General's Office.
304. Navy Captain Somwang Tansathian, to be commander of the Marine Corps Training Center.
305. Navy Captain Suwat Charunkonrak, to be navy specialist.
306. Navy Captain Wichian Ruangsi, to be deputy director of the Education Department.
307. Navy Captain Prawit Siwarak, to be staff officer attached to Navy Headquarters.
308. Navy Captain Pricha Phanphokha, to be chief of education, Naval Academy, Navy Education Department.
309. Navy Captain Chittawi Phumichit, to be deputy commander of the Advanced Studies Institute.
310. Navy Captain Khian Phiromchat, to be workshop director, Sattahip Navy Base.
311. Navy Captain Chaloeam Chaemsawat, to be navy specialist.
312. Navy Captain Wirat Suttrak, to be chief of staff, Navy Education Department.
313. Navy Captain Annop Wiyakan, to be deputy comptroller.
314. Navy Captain Krayim Phichaikun, to be director of the Inspector General's department.
315. Navy Captain Sukkasem Tantrachin, to be director of the Transport Department.
316. Navy Captain Kittichai Senanarong, to be chief of staff of the Naval Academy, Navy Education Department.
317. Navy Captain Bunloet Iamthatsana, to be commander of the Naval College, Advanced Studies Institute.
318. Navy Captain Worachit Sitthiyothakan, to be navy specialist.
319. Navy Captain Sirat Saksamut, to be navy specialist.
320. Navy Captain Anusak Chitsuk, to be director of the Science Department.

321. Navy Captain Wiriya Niaokun, to be director of the Ordnance Department.
322. Navy Captain Nakhon Phibunsawat, to be navy specialist.
323. Navy Captain Santiphap Muming, to be training commandant of the Royal Fleet.
324. Navy Captain Tuangrat Bunyobon, to be navy specialist.
325. Navy Captain Lom Wirapriya, to be commandant of Bangkok Station.
326. Navy Captain Thawi Manidit, to be director of the Navy Administration Department.
327. Navy Captain Prachum Khruawan, to be chief of staff of the Sattahip Naval Base.
328. Navy Captain Sirat Panyasut, to be director of the Supply Department.
329. Navy Captain Aphon Rattananuang, to be director of the Electronics Training Center, Naval Dockyard Department.
330. Navy Captain Phoemsak Wechanukhro, to be assistant director of the Hydrographic Department.
331. Navy Captain Pricha Bunsong, to be deputy chief of staff of the Royal Fleet.
332. Navy Captain Ulan Mongkhonlanawin, to be commandant of the Anti-submarine Warfare Force, Royal Fleet.
333. Navy Captain Chaowalit Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya, to be director of the Personnel Department.
334. Navy Captain Prachet Siridet, to be commandant of the Royal Fleet's Gulf Patrol Unit.
335. Navy Captain Pricha Sa-nguanchua, to be director of the Welfare Department.
336. Navy Captain Winyan Santiwisat, to be director of the Finance Department.
337. Navy Captain Kolak Charoenruk, to be director of the Logistics Department.
338. Navy Captain Prasot Trakunnut, to be assistant director for planning, Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard, Naval Dockyard Department.
339. Navy Captain Phairat Saengphetsong, to be chief engineer, Naval Dockyard Department.
340. Navy Captain Chan Santiwasa, to be assistant director for production, Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard, Naval Dockyard Department.
341. Navy Captain Prawit Pansi, to be navy secretary.
342. Navy Captain Supphawan Khanthahiran, to be director of the Somdet Phra Pinklao Hospital, Navy Medical Department.
343. Navy Captain Kasemsak Phrombut, to be director of the Communications Department.
344. Navy Captain Ukrit Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya, to be director of the Thonburi Dockyard, Naval Dockyard Department.
345. Navy Captain Chaichit Rattanaphon, to be director of the Intelligence Department.
346. Navy Captain Lamphen Namthip, to be navy specialist.
347. Navy Captain Winai Naiyananon, to be staff officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
348. Navy Captain Samak Khongsit, to be commandant of the Royal Fleet's Submarine Unit.

349. Navy Captain Kamon Kuprasoet, to be assistant comptroller.
350. Navy Captain Surawut Maharom, to be director of operations.
351. Navy Captain Sa-ngop Chaloyu, to be director of Aphakon Kiattiwong, Sattahip Naval Base.
352. Navy Captain Suchin Thammaraksa, to be engineering plans director, Naval Dockyard Department.
353. Navy Captain Somrak Khwaengsopha, to be commandant of Songkhla Station.

The Air Force:

354. Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, deputy supreme commander, to be air force commander in chief.
355. Air Chief Marshal Phisit Sikalasin, air force chief of staff, to be assistant commander in chief.
356. Air Chief Marshal Anan Kalintha, deputy permanent secretary for defense, to be air force chief of staff.
357. Air Marshal Nimon Bunyanurak, director of Air Operations Control Department, to be attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
358. Air Marshal Prakop Burapharat, director of the medical service, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.
359. Air Marshal Phanom Thiratwathi, assistant chief of staff for operations, to be air force adviser.
360. Air Marshal Chumphon Rummattana, attached to the Supreme Command, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.
361. Air Vice Marshal Praphattra Tanphairot, attached to Air Force headquarters, to be director of medical services.
362. Air Vice Marshal Yutthaphong Kittikhachon, deputy director of the Air Operations Control Department, to be director of the Air Operations Control Department.
363. Air Vice Marshal Kriangkrai Sinthawanon, director of the Operations Department, to be assistant chief of staff for operations.
364. Air Vice Marshal Kitti Yensutchai, director of Phumiphon Hospital, Air Force Medical Services Department, to be deputy director of medical services.
365. Air Vice Marshal Prakop Sewikun, director of the Air Reconnaissance Department, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.
366. Air Vice Marshal Wichit Prayunwan, senior engineer of the Aeronautical Engineering Department, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.
367. Air Vice Marshal Sombun Hemsorat, deputy comptroller, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.
368. Air Vice Marshal Metha Sukwari, director of the Education Division of the Air Academy, Air Force Education and Training Department, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.
369. Air Vice Marshal Sa-at Kangwon, director of the Inspector General's Department, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.
370. Air Vice Marshal Saowana Phonloet, chief of staff, Air Operations Control Department, to be deputy director of the Air Operations Control Department.

371. Air Vice Marshal Phattharut Niamphan, director of personnel, to be director of the Air Reconnaissance Department.

372. Air Vice Marshal Somnuk Praphruttham, commander of the Air Force College, Advanced Studies Institute, to be chief of staff of the Air Operations Control Department.

373. Air Vice Marshal Suthi Somsiri, attached to Air Force Headquarters, to be director of the Inspector General's Department.

374. Air Vice Marshal Kritsana Sitthithun, assistant comptroller, to be deputy air force comptroller.

375. Group Captain Prasop Nitithanpraphat, to be director of Chanthrubeksa Hospital, Medical Service Department.

376. Group Captain Bunkasem Surakkhaka, to be air force specialist.

377. Group Captain Watthana Suansomchit, to be air force specialist.

378. Group Captain Bunloet Sanitnarathon, to be air force specialist.

379. Group Captain Prasong Phengphaibun, to be air force specialist.

380. Group Captain Supsakun Chaemduang, to be air force specialist.

381. Group Captain Sirichai Naphaborirak, to be air force specialist.

382. Group Captain Chamlong Muangnoicharoen, to be air force specialist.

383. Group Captain Damrong Khongsathian, to be commander of the Air Command and Staff College, Advanced Studies Institute.

384. Group Captain Bunthuan Uthoksiri, to be senior engineer of the Aeronautical Engineering Department.

385. Group Captain Chawan Wisuwan, to be director of personnel.

386. Group Captain Thawatchai Fuangwutthiran, to be director of Phumiphon Hospital, Air Force Medical Services Department.

387. Group Captain Thammanun Kongsamut, to be assistant air force comptroller.

388. Group Captain Maitri Thiamsak, to be director of the Air Academy's Education Division, Education and Training Department.

389. Group Captain Thananit Niamthan, to be director of operations.

The appointments will take effect on 1 October 1989.

Announced on 14 September 1989

Countersigned: General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister.

A second royal decree has been issued on the service of military officers to take effect from 2 October 1989. The appointments are as follows:

Office of the Permanent Secretary of Defense:

1. Lieutenant General Samut Ninkun, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of full general, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.

2. Lieutenant General Saphrang Nutsathit, attached to Army Headquarters, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, with the rank of full general.

3. Air Marshal Danai Morin, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of air marshal.

4. Rear Admiral Phaibun Suthasawin, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of vice admiral, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.

5. Colonel Thirawat Patthamanon, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.

6. Colonel Phairot Ketuphan, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.

7. Colonel Phano Thephatsadin Na Ayutthaya, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.

8. Group Captain Sane Ngamlamiat, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of air vice marshal, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.

9. Colonel Thirarat Phutthananon, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general.

10. Colonel Chaloemphon Charoenying, attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.

11. Colonel Kritsada Hiran-at, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general.

12. Colonel Chaturong Phibunphanuwat, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general.

13. Colonel Adison Supphasamut, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general.

14. Colonel Khasem Kraisan, to be attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary with the rank of major general.

The Supreme Command:

15. Lieutenant General Thian Chonmaitri, attached to the Supreme Command, to be deputy armed forces chief of staff.

16. Lieutenant General Watthanachai Wutthisiri, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

17. Lieutenant General Singha Saowaphap, attached to the Army Headquarters, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of full general.

18. Major General Pin Thetkhongthon, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

19. Major General Kamon Udomsin, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

20. Major General Niphat Bunyarattaphan, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

21. Major General Ariya Ukhotkit, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

22. Major General Phisan Thepsittha, attached to the Army Headquarters, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of lieutenant general.

23. Major General Bunloet Phonlachan, administrative deputy director of the Information Center, Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of lieutenant general.

24. Major General Phon Premsamit, attached to the Army Headquarters, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of lieutenant general.

25. Rear Admiral Bandit Chunhawan, attached to Navy Headquarters, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of vice admiral.

26. Colonel Phisan Chuprawat, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

27. Colonel Suphat Sarasin, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

28. Navy Captain Pricha Sophondilok, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

29. Navy Captain Bunrot Choichamrun, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

30. Group Captain Chamlong Osathanon, attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

31. Colonel Prathom Wiphatsinlapin, medical officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, to be attached to the Supreme Command.

32. Colonel Sarawut Buranadilok, to be deputy director of the Information Office, Office of the Supreme Commander.

33. Colonel Charuk Ariratchakaran, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of major general.

34. Colonel Khit Cha-ngatwet, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of major general.

35. Colonel Thawichat Chawakun, to be attached to the office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of major general.

36. Navy Captain Samruat Niyomdet, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of rear admiral.

37. Group Captain Saman Rattanasiri, to be attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander with the rank of air vice marshal.

38. Colonel Soem Rusakun, to be medical officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander.

The Navy:

39. Vice Admiral Thawon Phongphiphat, assistant navy commander, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.

40. Vice Admiral Dusit Sitthisiri, deputy chief of staff of the Navy, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.

41. Vice Admiral Thep Suphasa-nguan, deputy commander of the Royal Fleet, to be assistant navy commander in chief.

42. Rear Admiral Somphong Phasuk, navy adviser, to be attached to Navy Headquarters.

43. Rear Admiral Phairat Chuthongchai, superintendent of the Naval Academy, Naval Education Department, to be deputy commander of the Royal Fleet.

44. Rear Admiral Suchit Bunnak, attached to Navy Headquarters, to be navy adviser.

45. Rear Admiral Kowit Watthanatham, attached to Navy Headquarters, to be superintendent of the Naval Academy, Naval Education Department.

The Air Force:

46. Group Captain Bunloet Sanitnarathon, air force specialist, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.

47. Group Captain Prasong Phengphaibun, air force specialist, to be attached to Air Force Headquarters.

48. Group Captain Lamnao Uchukomon, to be air force specialist.

49. Group Captain Prasan Chanyawichak, to be air force specialist.

The appointments will take effect as of 2 October 1989.

Vietnam

Defense Ministry Spokesman Holds News Briefing

BK1909145189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] A Ho Chi Minh City-based correspondent of the Voice of Vietnam Radio reported that at 1700 this afternoon in Ho Chi Minh City, our Defense Ministry held a news briefing on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia.

Major General Nguyen Van Thai, the ministry spokesman, presided over the news briefing, which was attended by some 150 foreign and domestic reporters.

Opening the news briefing, Major General Nguyen Van Thai informed the participants of the time schedule for totally withdrawing the remaining Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia in the final pullout as well as of the checkpoints along the Cambodia-Vietnam border that the Vietnamese volunteer troops will pass through.

Major General Nguyen Van Thai answered many questions asked by correspondents from the BBC, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and from other U.S., Japanese, and Australian reporters about the troop pullout and about other issues related to the Cambodian situation.

Reports Casualties in Cambodia

BK2009022389 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
20 Sep 89 pp 1, 2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon in Ho Chi Minh City]

[Text] At least 221,300 Vietnamese troops were killed or wounded during their 11-year occupation of Cambodia, which will end Tuesday [26 September], a senior Vietnamese official said yesterday.

Maj Gen Nguyen Van Thai, deputy head of the General Political Department of Ministry of Defence, disclosed that since 1978 when Vietnam invaded Cambodia, about 55,300 were killed, 110,000 were seriously injured, and the other 55,000 were slightly wounded.

Thai also said almost all the Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia have suffered from malaria, the deadly disease in the tropical jungles of Cambodia.

Thai said at a press conference the last batch of 9,000 Vietnamese troops in 700 convoys will cross Cambodian-Vietnamese border at Moc Bai in Tay Ninh Province between 8-10 am on Tuesday.

Vietnam announced it would pull out the remaining 26,000 troops from Cambodia from Sept 21-26 from various parts of Cambodia. During May to July, 1989, Hanoi said about 24,000 soldiers were withdrawn.

Thai said the Vietnamese troops have been regrouped along the major roads to prepare for the final pullout in the following areas—Siem Riep, Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang and Stung Treng. Those who gather in Kompong Som and Kampot will be pulled out by boats.

According to the Vietnamese official, the United Nations-recognized Cambodian resistance coalition has at least 50,000 troops, with 37,000 fully armed fighters. About 23,000 guerrillas are now operating deep inside Cambodia and along the Thai-Cambodian border.

He estimated the number of Phnom Penh regular troops including militiamen at 300,000. According to diplomats in Phnom Penh, the Vietnam-backed government has at least 45,000 troops.

Regarding the military power of the loosely-allied resistance groups, Thai put the Khmer Rouge's strength at 23,000 guerrillas with 17,000 operating inside the Cambodian territory. He said troops loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk number 17,000 with 8,000 men inside Cambodia. About 3,000 of 10,000 troops of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front are also inside the war-torn country, he added.

Throughout the press conference, Thai reiterated that without outside assistance to all the Cambodian factions, the Phnom Penh government troops would be able to put up fighting against the resistance groups, which have more experience in guerrilla warfare, after the Vietnamese pullout. [sentence as published]

"The war will continue if outsiders continue to provide assistance to the resistance," Thai said.

Without mentioning Thailand by name, Thai said Cambodia's "neighbour" should abide by the agreement reached at the Jakarta Informal Meeting in Indonesia that the Vietnamese troop withdrawal must be linked with cessation of military aids to the warring Cambodian factions.

Both China and ASEAN have vowed to continue supporting the resistance coalition's armed struggle against Phnom Penh if there is no comprehensive solution to the Cambodian conflict.

In the past 11 years, at least 45,000 resistance troops defected to Phnom Penh, 2,000 of them joining the Hanoi-backed regime during the first half of this year, according to Thai.

He claimed Vietnam had cut back 500,000 troops since 1985.

He said returned Vietnamese soldiers would receive privileges on job placement, fringe benefits besides honours and medals.

He said Phnom Penh troops were successful in recent fightings in Ampil and Battambang areas close to Thailand against Sihanoukist and Khmer Rouge forces.

Defends Military Intervention

BK2009042189 Hong Kong *AFP* in English 1811 GMT
19 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Sept 19 (AFP)—Vietnam said Tuesday that Cambodia's Hanoi-backed government forces would be able to resist attacks from anti-Phnom Penh guerrillas after its final military withdrawal, but warned that fighting could continue for a long time.

Defense Ministry Spokesman Brigadier General Nguyen Van Thai also rejected reports that some Vietnamese troops would remain in Cambodia despite Hanoi's pledge to pull out all of its forces by September 27.

Brig. Gen. Thai, repeatedly asked at a press conference if Vietnam—which invaded Cambodia 11 years ago to topple a Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime—would send its troops back into the war-torn nation, said it was "too early to say anything about that."

The Phnom Penh government, he added, would have "the right to call on the international community for help" if the Marxist Khmer Rouge, blamed for killing hundreds of thousands of civilians during their fanatical rule, threatened to return to power. [passage omitted on background material]

"We believe that the Cambodian Government will be able to defend themselves (after Hanoi's military pull-out)," Brig. Gen. Thai said.

He said Phnom Penh forces had "a good fighting capability," while the Khmer Rouge and their allies could only conduct a guerrilla war. "They are not able to fight big battles with coordinated operations," the officer added. [passage omitted]

The Defense Ministry spokesman reiterated Hanoi's official position that "there would not be a single Vietnamese soldier remaining in Cambodia after the withdrawal."

He dismissed accusations—often made by the resistance coalition—that Vietnamese soldiers would remain behind in Cambodia as "ill-intentioned fabrication."

Brig. Gen. Thai also defended Vietnam's military intervention, saying: "We went to Cambodia to save the Cambodian people from genocide, and at the same time to defend ourselves."

He was referring to Khmer Rouge border attacks on Vietnam in 1977-78, which eventually resulted in Hanoi's offensive launched on December 24 of that year and the fall of Phnom Penh on January 7, 1979.

"To defend our national independence, we had to fight the Pol Pot forces when they attacked our southwestern border," he said.

Pol Pot, Cambodia's leader during the Khmer Rouge rule, is believed to still be in overall command of their guerrilla troops.

Estimates Guerrilla Strength

OW'2009011489 Tokyo KYODO in English 2348 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Sep. 20 KYODO—Kampuchean guerrillas fighting Vietnam and the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh are estimated at 50,000, according to a spokesman for the Vietnamese Defense Ministry.

Gen. Nguyen Van Thai told a press conference Tuesday that the Khmer Rouge has the largest number of guerrillas with 23,000, followed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk's 17,000 and Son Sann's 10,000.

This is the first official Vietnamese disclosure of the strength of Kampuchean guerrillas which form the coalition called Democratic Kampuchea.

Thai met the press prior to the withdrawal from Kampuchea beginning Thursday of the remaining Vietnamese Forces in that country.

He said that actually fighting are 17,000 Khmer Rouge guerrillas, 12,000 of Sihanouk's and 7,000 of Son Sann's.

Although Vietnam will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea unilaterally and the Heng Samrin government, set up by Vietnam in 1979, will be left to fight alone against the guerrillas, the government has ample military capabilities to cope with them, Thai said.

Asked by a reporter whether Vietnam would send troops again to Kampuchea if the Phnom Penh government so requested, Thai said Vietnam would make a decision on the matter when such request came.

He thus left open the possibility that Vietnamese troops might return to Kampuchea if the guerrilla forces threaten the Phnom Penh government.

Thai also said that about 55,000 Vietnamese have been killed in border clashes or in action in Kampuchea since 1977.

Paper Demands End to Arms Supplies to Pol Pot

BK2009062489 Hanoi VNA in English 0601 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 20—Under the title "Dangerous Acts To Increase Possibility of Civil War in Cambodia," the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today demands that China and the other pro-Pol Pot forces immediately stop supplying weapons to the Pol Pot clique.

The paper quotes Radio BBC as saying that during the last four weeks, the Pol Pot clique has received a large quantity of weapons made in China. These weapons, the paper goes on, have been transported by Chinese freighters to Thailand, stored there and then distributed to Pol Pot forces by Thai Special Task Force 838. Until recently the distribution was made at night, but now it is taking place even in day-time.

"This is a very dangerous move intended to help the genocidal clique kindle a civil war in Cambodia after the complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal on September 26. This move is running counter to all efforts towards a political solution to the Cambodia issue," the paper points out.

It says: "China and Thailand have declared more than once that they would stop giving aid and sanctuaries to the Pol Pot clique as Vietnam pulls out all its volunteer troops from Cambodia. But realities show that they are not matching their words with their deeds. After the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has put forth a cease-fire plan for Cambodia and invited Chairman Hun Sen to Bangkok to discuss this plan. This gesture has been seen by public opinion as a positive contribution to bringing the conflict to an early end. It is, however, regrettable that some unknowledgeable elements in the Bangkok administration are still continuing to collaborate with outside forces in backing the genocidal Pol Pot clique's attempt to cause civil war in Cambodia. So doing, they are opposing the Cambodian people's aspiration for peace and running counter to their own people's interests and to peace and stability in the region."

"We affirm that in whatever circumstances, all the Vietnamese volunteer troops will pull out of Cambodia on September 26, this shows our goodwill and consistent attitude. We demand that the other side should not take

advantage of Vietnam's withdrawal to carry out erroneous and dangerous moves. They should adopt a realistic attitude by helping to promote the dialogue for solving the Cambodia issue politically." QUAN DOI NHAN DAN concludes.

Quang Nam-Da Nang Prepares To Welcome Troops

*BK2009091789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent in Quang Nam-Da Nang, since early September local residents have been making preparations to welcome back their relatives serving in the Vietnam Volunteer Army in Cambodia.

The province has set up a welcoming committee headed by the comrade provincial people's committee vice chairman and convened a number of meetings with various localities, committees, and sectors concerned with working out a uniform welcoming plan.

The provincial military command has guided various units in making thorough preparations for this event. For example, the 91st Battalion has devoted efforts to repairing barracks where the repatriated troops will stay and receive medical care and participate in various cultural and artistic activities for a month before rejoining their families.

In this regard, the information and cultural service has issued a magazine entitled THIEN CHI HOA BINH NGHIA VU VE VANG (Goodwill for Peace and the Glorious Mission) and had banners, flags, and slogans ready for use as decorations in many public places throughout the province, especially in Da Nang City.

The provincial women's union has urged all women's union organizations to make positive efforts to collect thoughtful gifts for the returning soldiers. So far, various sectors in the province have collected nearly 3 million dong for this purpose. The provincial vanguard youth organization has contributed 500,000 dong. The provincial bus service has made thorough preparations so it can provide our homecoming Army volunteers with quick and safe transportation.

The Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association has provided guidance to its chapters and supplied them with various materials needed for this occasion.

Cadre Conference Held in Hanoi 15-19 Sep

*BK1909124189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[Report on the 15-19 September cadre conference in Hanoi to study the Sixth CPV Central Committee's Seventh Plenum Resolution]

[Text] From 15 to 19 September, large numbers of leaders from various central sectors and provinces, cities, and special zones attended a cadre conference in

Hanoi to study the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee's Seventh Plenum Resolution. Many old, retired cadres were also invited to the conference.

Comrades Nguyen Thanh Binh and Dao Duy Tung presided over the conference, introduced the spirit and basic contents of the resolution, and explained and clarified the problems emerging from the discussion held in order to thoroughly understand, organize, and implement the resolution.

On 19 September, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh addressed the conference. In a spirit of democratic openness, those participants in the conference concentrated on discussing the basic contents of the resolution and highly regarded the fact that the Sixth CPV Central Committee promptly devoted one of its plenums to discussing and issuing a resolution on some pressing problems of the ideological task in the current domestic and international situation. He asserted that our people's cause of renovation is the continued development of revolutionary gains and traditions to correct mistakes and shortcomings in leadership, management and construction, and to bring renovation policies into life.

The participants in the conference analyzed the results and achievements in several socioeconomic, political, and foreign relations domains in 1989, especially since the party Central Committee's sixth plenum. With a full sense of responsibility, participants in the debate clarified the newly emerging difficulties in the socioeconomic areas. They particularly and profoundly analyzed the ideological situation and the weaknesses and shortcomings in the ideological task, the political activities among the masses, as well as in the tasks of the mass information media, culture and arts. The changing situation of reorganization and reform in some fraternal countries together with the plots and acts of imperialism against socialism were a subject for all participants to analyze with interest and exchange information and data with one another, further clarifying the party Central Committee's conclusions concerning the rejection of political pluralism in our country, the development of socialist democracy, the intensification of the party's leading role and the leadership and strength of mass information media, the viewpoints on historical issues and the correct recognition of antisocialist schemes and imperialist maneuvers.

The participants in the conference held that although the seventh plenum resolution only pointed out pressing, ideological problems, it also mentioned very basic issues of the principles for renovation in our country and the worldwide struggle against the antisocialist schemes and maneuvers of imperialist and reactionary forces. As a result, it should be studied scrupulously and thoroughly on an objective and scientific basis to reflect the party's working class stand.

Through various debates, a high degree of identity of views was reached on the seventh plenum resolution

when once again the CPV Central Committee stressed and developed the five principles and policies on renovation, and asserted the correctness of the point of discussion which was pointed out at the CPV Central Committee's sixth plenum: The advance to socialism is the inevitable path of our country and a clear-sighted choice by Uncle Ho and our party.

Building the socialist Vietnamese nation is our party's and people's goal and ideal. Renovation does not mean changing the socialist goal, but it is aimed at effectively implementing this goal with correct socialist concepts by using suitable forms, steps, and measures.

Speaking to those participating in the conference, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh profoundly analysed various fundamental views of the party resolution. He stressed imperialist schemes against the international, revolutionary movement, especially those of U.S. imperialism which are aimed against socialist countries. He called for enhancement of our party's and people's vigilance against various hostile forces who have persistently opposed and sabotaged our revolution. He affirmed our party's and people's unswerving objective to successfully build the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. This is the historic, correct path that we have taken. Without socialism, we cannot consolidate and develop national independence, achieve national unification, and bring about a plentiful, happy life for the people and prosperity for the nation.

The comrade general secretary spent time speaking at length on socialist democracy, developing the laboring people's right to mastery, and efforts to firmly grasp Uncle Ho's and our party's concepts on considering the people as a foundation and on upholding revolution as

the people's undertaking. He said that it is necessary to persistently struggle against undemocratic phenomena, which are still prevalent. Socialist democracy is a system with leadership, and leadership must rely on full development of democracy. This is the centralized, democratic system or democracy with rule that advances along with the strengthening of the socialist law.

Dealing with the CPV's historic mission in leading our people and nation in the advance toward socialism, the general secretary recalled the historical development process of the party since its establishment. He urged the entire party and each party member to further enhance their knowledge in Marxist-Lennist theory and the working class' concept so as to correctly apply these to resolving problems raised by the revolution, ensuring the renovation effort, and surging forward to firmly achieve victory.

Chairman Names 1990 'Visit Vietnam Year'

BK1909143889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Sep 89

[Text] The Council of Ministers chairman recently decided to name 1990 as Visit Vietnam Year. Starting from 27 September—world tourist day—preparations will be made for the Visit Vietnam Year. The cultural and information sectors have formulated initial plans to participate in the Visit Vietnam Year.

The tourist sector recently reviewed achievements scored during the 1st 6 months of this year. The number of tourists increased threefold compared to 1988. Many tourist establishments and centers—in which the youth play an important role—are making preparations to propagate and advertise our nation's first Visit Vietnam Year.

Australia

Kerin Opposes U.S. Grain Subsidies

*BK1609093589 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Sep 89*

[Text] Australia's Primary Industries Minister Mr John Kerin has said in Washington that it was in America's own interest to stop subsidizing grain exports. In his latest attack on the subsidies, Mr Kerin told the news conference in the American capitol, that they were costing Australian farmers up to Australian \$388 million a year.

He said the Australian Government plan to release a white paper next month, which would prove that it was in America's own interest to oppose export subsidies. Mr Kerin said he hope the white paper would be read closely both in Congress and by American farmers.

Australia argues that export subsidies amount to unfair competition against it's unsubsidized agricultural industry, which it seems is the most efficient in the world.

Burma Rights Abuse Charges Raise Concern

*BK1909035889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0200 GMT 19 Sep 89*

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] The Australian Government has expressed concern at reports of continuing human rights abuses by the military authorities in Myanma, formerly Burma. Australia also has called on the authorities to lift restrictions on political activity.

The call came on the anniversary of last year's military coup which crushed the prodemocracy uprising with considerable loss of life. An Australian parliamentarian, Senator Chris Schacht, was one of the first Western politicians to visit Myanmar after the military coup, and he is speaking now with (Eleanor Rodin):

[Begin recording] [(Rodin)] Senator: What has Australia's response been to (?the massacre) in Myanmar and the continuing human rights abuses there?

[Schacht] The Australian Government has consistently protested to the authorities in Myanmar. The present government is called the SLORC—State Law and Order Restoration Council—and both at the individual level and collectively—on collective issues—we have, the Australian Government has protested both privately and publicly about the human rights abuses, about the need to have free and fair elections.

[(Rodin)] What are the specific things that Australia has called for?

[Schacht] Well, just in recent weeks, the most specific thing and the most important thing, is for Aung San Suu Kyi and U Tin—the leaders of the National League for Democracy political party—to be immediately released from house detention. The Australian Government has called for that publicly. The Parliamentary Amnesty Group in the Australian Parliament has called for that and throughout the parliament in Australia there is a very strong demand for those people to be released and all the other political prisoners, and we have protested strongly to the military regime in Myanmar that they should be immediately released. We hope that that happens immediately, and until it does happen, it is something that is going to inhibit any sort of relationship between the Government of Myanmar and the rest of the Western democratic countries.

[(Rodin)] How (?strong) is the international pressure in Myanmar?

[Schacht] I do not believe that, if you look at the history of Burma or Myanmar in the last 30 years, I do not see much evidence that the present (?Ne Win) group is always very susceptible at all to international pressure. Though I think that may be changing because the economy is in such a disastrous mess that they do need Western help—they do need aid, they do need investment—to improve the standard of living of their people. And, that may be the one way wherein we can create more pressure because even the SLORC in the end realizes that it must get the economy moving or the potential for the country to again explode in mass demonstrations and civil unrest which, unfortunately, probably lots of loss of life will grow very quickly.

[(Rodin)] So, you are optimistic about Australia's capacity to influence in growing democracy there?

[Schacht] I think Australia, of probably of any of the Western countries—Western democratic countries—is probably as good as any or as influential as any to put some pressure on. I think it is interesting to note that with a lot of Burmese people, even those in the opposition, they are often suspicious of Western European countries or even of America as a superpower (?about whose intentions) are a natural suspicion of a small country. We are a country that they see as being part of Asia, but having a Western democratic tradition and also, many opposition people said to me Australia went through a colonial period before we got our independence just like Burma did and we have been able to maintain our Western democracy. So they see us, I think in some ways, better placed and they are less suspicious of Australia's attitude, and, maybe, interests than they would of Western European countries, or certainly, the Americans. [end recording]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

21 SEPT 1989